



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-151
Tuesday
8 August 1989

Daily Report

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FBIS-EAS-89-151

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Khieu Samphan 31 July Paris Speech Reported
*BK0808061089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 0400 GMT 7 Aug 89*

[Report on 31 July speech by Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea (DK), at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia]

[Text] The aggressors and their victims should be distinctly separated.

In his speech made at the International Conference on Cambodia in Paris on 31 July 1989, DK vice president Khieu Samphan stated that on 25 December 1978, Vietnam invaded Cambodia with its 200,000 troops backed by a great number of tanks, artillery, and warplanes. And on 7 January 1979, the Vietnamese forces occupied Phnom Penh. On 8 January, Vietnam created the so-called Revolutionary Committee in Phnom Penh, then on 10 January, it installed the so-called People's Republic of Kampuchea.

To strengthen the regime while opposing the Cambodian resistance forces, Vietnam sent 50,000 more troops to serve as advisers to the puppet regime in Cambodia. Since then, Vietnam has caused countless and untold deaths, separations, miseries, and disasters to the Cambodian people throughout the country. The Vietnamese crimes are no less grave than those committed by the Nazis during the Second World War.

The international community has clearly seen and recognized this through the appalling situation of the tens of thousands of Cambodian refugees, who escaped to Thailand to avoid Vietnamese attacks, having suffered from exhaustion, starvation, and malaria. This does not include the ten of thousands of Cambodian refugees who died while escaping or were shot and killed or crushed by Vietnamese tanks.

Moreover, the international community is able to see and understand Vietnam's crimes through the stinking K-5 plan under which tens of thousands of Cambodian people—male and female, young and old—were sent to perform forced labor along the Cambodian-Thai border. Those conscripted workers were killed by mines or from overwork and starvation, or by malaria and other infectious diseases. Moreover, the international community can also see and realize the crimes committed by Vietnam through the dispatch of more than 1 million Vietnamese immigrants, who have already been organized militarily and politically, to reinforce the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia to continue to massacre the Cambodian people, chase them out of their home villages, and plunder their land and property in accordance with the systematic Vietnamization policy implemented by the SRV in Cambodia. Those crimes clearly show that Vietnam's war of aggression against and occupation of Cambodia is not unlike previous colonialist wars, but it is the most savage and cruel war unprecedented in the history. Because the objective of the war

is not only to control Cambodia and plunder its natural resources, but the worse it is aimed at exterminating the Cambodian race and its national identity. The struggle of the Cambodian people, the resistance forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] headed by Samdech Sihanouk is not only a war of national liberation but also a war to preserve national survival and to protect Cambodia from suffering the same fate as Kampuchea Kraom which has become present South Vietnam and in which the Cambodian people—the owners of the country—have become a minority group being increasingly Vietnamized and are moving toward complete disappearance. Based on those undeniable facts, it is necessary to make the following clear distinctions:

1. According to the UN Charter and international law, a distinction should be made between the Vietnamese aggressors and its Cambodian victims; between the illegal puppet regime supported by the aggressors and the legitimate DK state which is a member of the United Nations and represented by the CGDK.
2. According to the principle of patriotism, the aggressors' lackeys who oppose the national interest should be separated from the patriotic Cambodian resistance forces who are struggling against the aggressors to protect the nation's sacred interest.
3. According to the principle of human rights, the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets—who trample those rights underfoot and, especially, do not allow the Cambodian people to enjoy their basic self-determination—must be separated from the patriotic Cambodian resistance forces and the CGDK which have struggled and made enormous sacrifices with the aim of achieving this sacred right, ensuring the people's survival, and safeguarding the national identity.

The United Nations always take into account the concrete facts and those distinctions. Each year since 1979 now, the United Nations has refuted Vietnam's arguments aimed at legalizing its war of expansionism. It also adopted, by an overwhelming majority, the resolutions condemning the Vietnamese war of invasion and occupation of Cambodia and demanded that Vietnam must withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to enjoy their right to self-determination.

In fact, Vietnam can never use its lies, tricks, and deceiving tactics to fool the world community about the truth of the Cambodian problem at all. The international community's objective is to make sure that, in any case, the UN Charter and international law are not overlooked. It is within this rational aim that the so-called Cambodian problem becomes an international concern. Its true nature is indeed a bilateral problem between Cambodia and Vietnam and, more specifically, a problem between Vietnam—which intends to swallow Cambodia and amalgamate it into the Indochinese federation under its control, then turn it into a province of a great Vietnam—and Cambodia which wants to safeguard its

independence, freedom, national identity. Therefore based on the internationally so-called Cambodian problem, it is necessary to clearly separate those who support the aggressors from those who help the victims; those who encourage the violation of the UN Charter and international law, endangering the security in the region and the world from those who defend these principles and safeguard regional and world peace and security and who also have a legal duty and sacred right to provide aid to and assist the victims of the act of aggression.

UN Fact-Finding Team Leader Views Upcoming Task
BK0608090889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0853 GMT 6 Aug 89

[By Michael Shari]

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 6 (AFP)—A U.N. fact-finding team is to enjoy wide-ranging access throughout Cambodia when it assesses needs for monitoring peace moves in the war-torn country, the team's leader said on his arrival here Sunday [6 August].

"All (the four warring Cambodian) factions and neighboring countries have been very forthcoming in giving support," Lieutenant General Martin Vadset told reporters at Bangkok's International Airport.

"So we have no doubt that we can do whatever we like," said the chief of staff of the United Nations Truce and Supervision Organization (UNTSO), who has previously taken part in trying to negotiate peace between Iran and Iraq.

The 15-member U.N. team was set up at an international conference in Paris on the Cambodian conflict, which began in late 1978 when Vietnamese troops invaded the country to oust a brutal Khmer Rouge regime and install the current government in Phnom Penh.

Its presence in Cambodia is seen by political analysts as a significant development as Hanoi had previously rejected any role for the U.N. in a peace settlement to the decade-old conflict.

Vietnam has linked its opposition to a U.N. role to the fact that Cambodia's seat in the world body is held by an anti-Vietnamese resistance coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and including the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge, blamed for killing hundreds of thousands of people during its rule from April 1975 till January 1979, forms the military muscle of the tripartite coalition fighting the Vietnamese and Cambodian Government troops.

Last week in Paris the Khmer Rouge, accused of continued human rights abuses in several refugee camps under its control along the Thai-Cambodian border, was the only faction to oppose sending the fact-finding team.

The Khmer Rouge, who subsequently reversed their position apparently under pressure from China, were reportedly concerned that such a move might boost Phnom Penh's efforts to gain international recognition.

The Thai Foreign Ministry has said the team would visit the border, where nearly 300,000 Cambodian refugees live in U.N.-aided camps, and meet in Bangkok with leaders of the three resistance factions including the Khmer Rouge.

The team will also survey Cambodia's border with Vietnam and, if a Thai proposal is accepted, the border with Vietnamese-allied Laos, it said.

But Lt. Gen. Vadset refused to tell reporters exactly where the team would go. He said details would be discussed "in secret as usual" here Sunday.

He said the team would not consider the issue of repatriation of the Cambodian refugees, saying that would be left for another conference committee.

The veteran negotiator said the team planned to collect wide-ranging data to prepare for the formation of an international control mechanism to monitor the Vietnamese withdrawal, a ceasefire and general elections.

The team is to report to a conference committee in Paris "so they have a basis for their decision, what to do about the whole situation in Cambodia," Lt. Gen. Vadset said.

Lt. Gen. Vadset said the team included officials from Australia, Canada, France, India, Indonesia and Malaysia, adding that it would leave here Monday aboard a Malaysian aircraft for Cambodia.

Foreign Ministry officials said military officers from the six countries were charged with assessing specific needs for the monitoring mechanism.

Canada will be assessing the need for military forces in the composition of the mechanism and Australia coordinating communications and studying the need for air operations.

India is to study medical needs while France is to look at the requirement for technicians. Indonesia and Malaysia are responsible for sea and land operations, respectively.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said on his return here Saturday from the Paris conference that Vietnam would eventually have to accept a U.N. role.

Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, on returning Saturday to the Cambodian capital from Paris, pledged "close cooperation" with the U.N. team and promised to provide it with "adequate information," the official SPK news agency said in a dispatch monitored here.

"We are working against time now," Mr. Hun Sen added, in reference to Vietnam's pledge to withdraw its troops by the end of September to make way for a settlement among the warring factions.

Commonwealth Heads Discuss South Africa Issue
BK0708050989 Hong Kong AFP in English 0426 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Canberra, Aug 7 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke opened a top level Commonwealth meeting here Monday [7 August] with a call for continued economic and sporting sanctions against South Africa to end Pretoria's apartheid policies.

Mr. Hawke said at the start of the three-day meeting of the Commonwealth committee of foreign ministers on southern Africa that sanctions were "an instrument to bring South Africa to its senses, not to its knees."

He said the task of the eight-member committee, which will report to October's Commonwealth heads of government meeting (CHOGM) in Kuala Lumpur, was to make clear that "to achieve this goal of total abolition of apartheid, sanctions must be maintained against South Africa."

The committee, comprising the foreign ministers of Australia, Canada, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, was formed at the 1987 CHOGM in Vancouver to further Commonwealth objectives on South Africa and has met on three previous occasions.

Mr. Hawke said the appearance of change in South Africa, particularly the involvement of young blacks in such sports as rugby and cricket, should not be mistaken for the reality of a society that continued to regard non-whites as second-class citizens.

South Africa's invitation to rugby players to join a world tour and the announcement last week that 16 English cricketers may make two rebel tours of South Africa beginning next year, has raised the spectre of a boycott over next January's Commonwealth games in Auckland, with black African activists calling for the exclusion of Britain from the sporting event.

Sir Shridath Ramphal, secretary general of the international grouping of Britain and 46 of its former colonies, said the decision by cricketers to play in South Africa despite sporting sanctions was "a contemptible thing," adding that the Commonwealth would seek to have the players involved punished to the full extent of international cricket conference regulations, which provides for a ban of at least five years.

Sir Shridath said the foreign ministers' committee had in its two-years' work "documented the true nature of a frankly disappointing response to what the whole world condemns."

"It has shown that action lags sadly behind condemnation, and that actions do speak louder than words," Sir Shridath told the opening ceremony, attended by members of Canberra's diplomatic community.

Joe Clark, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs and chairman of the committee, said that "much change can and will happen before the Kuala Lumpur meeting."

The Commonwealth committee over the next three days in Canberra would be reviewing the effectiveness of sanctions in persuading Pretoria to negotiate on dismantling apartheid.

The committee will also consider ways to exert pressure on South Africa through its international financial obligations, specifically the availability of credit as the country prepares to seek rescheduling of 14 billion U.S. dollars in debt repayment.

Mr. Clark said the Commonwealth needed to continue efforts to widen sanctions by drawing in countries continuing to carry on significant trade and financial dealings with South Africa.

Mr. Clark said the Commonwealth was seeking acceptance of negotiation towards non-racial and representative government involving all parties in South Africa, the release of black activist leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, the lifting of bans of black political groups and an end to the state of emergency.

"Pressure has brought us this far and cannot relent until we see action rather than just talk about fundamental change," Mr. Clark said in reply to Mr. Hawke's opening address.

Japan

Kaifu Elected President of Ruling LDP

OW0808051889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 8 KYODO—Toshiki Kaifu was elected president of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] on Tuesday.

The Diet, the country's parliament, is certain to elect Kaifu prime minister on Wednesday.

Kaifu, a former education minister, will succeed Prime Minister Sosuke Uno.

Kaifu, who will be Japan's 48th prime minister, will form his cabinet the same day, LDP Officials said.

Kaifu beat two other candidates, Yoshiro Hayashi and Shintaro Ishihara, to become the 14th president of the LDP.

Kaifu garnered 279 votes against 120 for Hayashi, 62, a former health and welfare minister, and 48 for Ishihara, 56, a former transport minister.

A total of 404 LDP Diet members and 47 prefectural party representatives were eligible to vote in the LDP presidential election. Four votes were invalid.

At 58, Kaifu is the second youngest LDP leader in the history of the party which has been in power continuously since it was formed in 1955 through the merger of two conservative parties.

The youngest was Kakuei Tanaka, who became LDP president and prime minister at age 54 in July 1972.

The LDP presidential election was arranged to pick a successor to Prime Minister Uno, who declared on July 24 that he was stepping down to take responsibility for the LDP's defeat in the House of Councillors election the previous day.

Kaifu, Hayashi and Ishihara filed their candidacies on August 5.

The LDP's two most powerful men, former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and his political mate Shintaro Abe, the former LDP secretary general, and their factions strongly backed Kaifu.

Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's faction joined the Takeshita-Abe alliance in pushing Kaifu to power.

Kaifu belongs to a 30-member faction led by Toshio Komoto, a former state minister and one-time owner of the bankrupt Sanko Steamship Co.

Born on January 2, 1931, Kaifu, a graduate of Waseda University, the same school as Takeshita, was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1960 at age 29. He has been reelected nine times.

After serving as deputy chief cabinet secretary in 1974-1976 under his political mentor, the late Prime Minister Takeo Miki, Kaifu served as education minister under former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Nakasone.

Vows To Promote Reforms

OW0808061689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug. 8 KYODO—Toshiki Kaifu was elected president of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Tuesday and vowed to promote political reforms.

After being elected party leader at a joint plenary session of all the LDP's 404 Diet members and 47 prefectural party representatives, Kaifu said, "I feel deeply impressed with this honor."

Kaifu, in a brief acceptance speech, called for support and understanding from among LDP members and the Japanese people for his efforts to promote political reforms.

The Diet, the country's parliament, is certain to elect Kaifu prime minister on Wednesday.

Kaifu, a former education minister, will succeed Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and his term of office will cover Uno's remaining tenure through October 30. Kaifu, who will be the 48th prime minister in the history of Japan and the 19th in the postwar era, will form his cabinet the same day, LDP officials said. [passage omitted]

KYODO Profiles Kaifu

OWC0808062389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0547 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 8 KYODO—Toshiki Kaifu, who beat out two other contenders on Tuesday to become president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], will be Japan's 19th postwar prime minister.

Kaifu, 58, succeeds scandal-beset Sosuke Uno, 66, who held the post for just over two months after assuming it under similarly strained political circumstances.

Political analysts say that, like Uno, Kaifu is a relative lightweight in the faction-divided ruling party, which has lapsed into internal turmoil after a loss in public confidence over the Recruit influence-buying scandal.

His main qualifications for the prime ministership are seen as his youth, his renowned eloquence, a perceived commitment to political reform, his 29 years as a Diet member, and his membership in a minor faction which is relatively untainted by the REcruit scandal.

Detractors allege his ascendance to power has more to do with factional intrigue than with personal qualifications, and note his conspicuous inexperience in international and economic affairs, as well as his lack of an independent power base in the LDP.

As was the case with Uno, Kaifu is widely viewed as a stopgap solution for the transfer of power from former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to Shintaro Abe, a former LDP secretary general, once the Recruit scandal fades away and Abe's poor health improves.

Takeshita's 105-member faction, the six-faction LDP coalition, and Abe's 81-member bloc, the second largest, were, not surprisingly, the first intraparty groups to throw their support behind Kaifu's candidacy.

Like Uno, whose name also emerged out of the blue following Takeshita's resignation last June, Kaifu has been handed the party presidency and thus the premiership without ever having served in any of the top three party positions or as a faction leader.

Uno announced on July 24 that he was stepping down to take responsibility for the LDP's defeat in the House of Councillors election at the hands of the opposition, led by the Japan Socialist Party (JSP).

A "dovish" 10-term member of the House of Representatives and twice education minister, Kaifu, at the age of 58, will be postwar Japan's second youngest prime minister after Kakuei Tanaka, who was 54 when he assumed the post in 1972.

During his early years in the Diet, Kaifu was a protege of the reform-minded late Prime Minister Takeo Miki, who held power from 1974-1976.

Miki had been dubbed "Mr Clean" for his efforts to purge the government of the money politics which reigned under his predecessor Tanaka, who resigned over the Lockheed bribery scandal.

Analysts note irony in the fact that both Kaifu and his mentor Miki rose to power under similar circumstances involving factional power plotting during a period in which the LDP was confronted with a threat to its monopoly on power.

The son of the owner of a photographic studio in Aichi Prefecture, central Japan, Kaifu was a 14-year-old candidate for the wartime Youth Air Corps and a worker in an aircraft factory when the atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

Kaifu is said to have been deeply influenced in his choice of a career by the confusion which marked the beginning of Japan's reconstruction from the devastation of World War II.

With an interest in politics and strong oratory skills acquired from his secondary school days, Kaifu in 1952 transferred from Chuo University to Tokyo's prestigious Waseda University, an alma mater he shares with former Prime Minister Takeshita.

Like Takeshita, Kaifu participated in the university's speech society, winning several contests.

The Waseda ties continue to bind the two men across factional lines.

Between classes, the young Kaifu worked parttime as a Diet member's aide, an experience which paved the way for his later entry into the Miki faction.

Kaifu graduated from Waseda's Law Department in 1954, after which he continued his studies of politics at the postgraduate level.

In 1960, at the age of 29, Kaifu became Japan's youngest lawmaker when he was elected to the House of Representatives from Aichi Prefecture. He has since been re-elected to the seat nine consecutive times.

In 1964, Kaifu helped draw up a plan for a Japanese overseas peace corps and led a study group on a trans-African inspection tour. The following year he was named head of the LDP's youth division.

Moving up the party ladder in the early 1970's, Kaifu became a symbol of a generation of "new leaders," serving as chairman of the lower house steering committee and vice secretary general for the LDP.

As deputy chief cabinet secretary under Miki, Kaifu accompanied the premier to two economic summits of advanced industrial nations and two U.S.-Japan summit meetings in 1975 and 1976.

Now considered the LDP's leading authority on educational matters, Kaifu held the portfolio of education minister from 1976-1977, under then Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, and from 1985-1986, under then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. ♣

Kaifu aligned himself with the 30-member faction led by former State Minister Toshio Komoto, now 78, who took over the Miki faction after Miki died in November 1988.

Under the shadow of Komoto, Kaifu's prominence as a "new leader" began to wain.

Komoto last week made a bid to succeed Uno in the top party post, but withdrew at the urging of LDP strongman Shintaro Abe and Shin Kanemaru, nominal head of the Takeshita faction.

Kaifu is a member of the UK-Japan 2000 Group, a nongovernmental bilateral forum for dialogue established in 1984 by then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

He also served as chairman of the Japan-West Germany Parliamentary Group and is currently a member of the U.S.-Japan Legislators' Committee.

His experience with foreign affairs is limited, however, especially in comparison with Uno, who served as foreign minister under Takeshita and is well-informed on Japan's territorial dispute with the Soviet Union.

Most recently, Kaifu directed a special lower house committee on taxation system programs.

Kaifu has said his political posture is "dialogue and coordination." He has pledged to restore credibility to the LDP by carrying out political reforms and to make necessary modifications in the controversial 3 percent consumption tax.

Kaifu has shrugged off his ties with Recruit Co., while acknowledging that he received 15 million yen in political contributions over five years "in accordance with the Political Funds Control Law."

Kaifu is said to be well-connected with prominent individuals from a cross-section of Japanese society. But his sources of political funds are not as voluminous or extensive as those of other leading LDP dietmen.

On Japan's cornerstone ties with the United States, recently strained by trade disputes, Kaifu has called for rational dialogue, noting that the relationship is undergoing a "qualitative change."

He has warned that bilateral ties are being harmed by those in the U.S. Congress who are letting their emotions get the best of them.

Kaifu's polka dot neckties serve as his unofficial trademark and he maintains a closet full of 600 of them.

During his time off, Kaifu, who abstains from alcohol and tobacco, reads historical novels and paints oil paintings.

Kaifu lives in a luxurious Tokyo apartment with his wife Yukiyo, 56, and their grown son and daughter.

Kaifu Holds News Conference

OW0808104889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 8 KYODO—Toshiki Kaifu, newly-elected president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), said Tuesday he will strive for reconstruction of the party to restore public trust in the LDP lost by the most widespread scandal in postwar Japanese history.

At a press conference after being elected LDP president, Kaifu said, "The LDP is in a difficult phase as it lost a majority in the upper house election. (The party) must accept the outcome seriously and be reborn and advance."

Kaifu, 58, a former education minister, said he will try to clarify the relationship between politics and political funds.

The new LDP president, who will automatically become prime minister Wednesday by virtue of the LDP's majority in the powerful House of Representatives, said at present politics are too expensive and that changes in the electoral system are needed.

During a 45-minute news conference at LDP Headquarters, Kaifu said he wants to convene an extraordinary Diet session in mid-September to discuss political reform bills and then pass them through the Diet as soon as possible.

Asked about the lessons of the Recruit influence-peddling scandal, Kaifu said each politician must maintain ethical standards. He added that the Political Fund Control Law should be revised so that a similar scandal cannot occur again.

Kaifu, who has admitted he received 15 million yen in political donations over 5 years up to 1988 from Recruit Co., defended himself, saying he had not been aware that the company would cause trouble.

Kaifu regretted his lack of (?forsight) but said the donations conformed to the law.

Kaifu also said he will review the consumption tax, imposed in April, so that revenues can be used for social welfare purposes. The 3 percent Consumption Tax is regarded as the main cause of the LDP's crushing defeat in the July 23 House of Councillors election.

Opposition parties promised during the election campaign to submit a bill to kill the tax.

Kaifu, known for his eloquent speeches, said he respects the outcome of the upper house election but ruled out an early dissolution of the lower house for a general election.

Kaifu said the lower house term extends until July next year and added that he hopes the people understand LDP views through debate between the governing and opposition parties.

As regards foreign relations, Kaifu said he will continue to uphold the LDP's basic policy that Japan-U.S. relations are crucial to Japan's foreign policy and that issues between the two countries should be resolved through talks.

Kaifu added Japan will maintain close ties with European Community (EC) countries that share common values with Japan. He also said Japan will extend economic and technological assistance to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries as a member of the Asia and Pacific region.

He said Japan will fulfill its duty to contribute to peace and stability in the world.

Provisionally Names Cabinet Members

OW0808105889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 8 KYODO—Toshiki Kaifu, chosen as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) provisionally named former Home Affairs Minister Ichiro Ozawa as secretary general, the party's No. 2 post, LDP sources said.

The sources said Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka was appointed chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council.

It is still unknown who will head the decisionmaking Executive Council.

The secretary general and the chairmen of the two councils are the LDP's three top posts beside the presidency.

The sources also said Kaifu named former Transport Minister Tokuo Yamashita as chief cabinet secretary, who will serve as the government's chief spokesman, and LDP Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto as finance minister.

'Sources' on Defense Agency 1990 Budget

OW0508085789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT
5 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—The Defense Agency will seek a budget of 4,168.8 billion yen in Fiscal 1990, including spending for high-tech tanks and high-speed missile-carrying boats, Agency sources said Saturday.

The sum represents a 6.35 percent increase over the original budget for the current fiscal year.

The officials said the outlays are necessary to complete the current midterm five-year defense buildup plan, ending in Fiscal 1990.

Among new equipment to be procured next year will be three high-speed missile-carrying hydrofoil boats to be produced in Japan under license from the Italian Navy and one British-built BAE-125S plane for flight checks.

The Agency also plans to order a second Aegis high-tech destroyer, 10 P3C antisubmarine patrol aircraft and 11 F15 fighter interceptors, the officials said.

They said an additional 32 SSM1 ground-to-air guided missiles and 30 more high-tech tanks will also be ordered.

The requested budget will include funds for construction of the prototype of the FSX support fighter to be developed in a joint project with the United States.

When the buildup is completed, the ground Self-Defense Force will be equipped with a total of 246 advanced model tanks and 54 SSM1 missiles.

The budget will also include expenditures for improvement of quarters of Self-Defense Force personnel.

Weather Satellite Rocket Launch Fails

OW0808014189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0126 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Tanegashima, Kagoshima Pref., Aug. 8 KYODO—An H-1 rocket carrying a geostationary weather satellite failed to lift off Tuesday morning when its engines misfired at a space center of Tanegashima, Kagoshima Prefecture.

It is the first time since 1975 that a satellite launch using the Japanese rocket has failed, the National Space Development Agency of Japan said.

The H-1 rocket was originally scheduled to be launched on August 1 to put the geostationary meteorological satellite No. 4, which is to replace the "Himawari No. 3," in orbit above the earth, but the launch was postponed three times due to bad weather.

According to the agency, the first rocket engine was ignited at 4:40 a.m., but failed to set off the other engines. It would have been Japan's 20th satellite launch. The exact cause of the misfire was not immediately known, and no date was set for a new launch attempt.

North Korea

450th MAC Meeting Begins at Panmunjom

SK0808041389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0204 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] The 450th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] is continuing at Panmunjom at our side's proposal.

As is already known, on 28 July, our side proposed to the U.S. side the holding of the 450th MAC meeting at 1100 on 31 July 1989 in connection with the blockade of the passage of Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of Chondaebyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] of South Korea through Panmunjom on 27 July.

However, the U.S. side counterproposed that the meeting be held at 1100 on 8 August, thus delaying for 8 days without any specific reason. Our side again proposed to the U.S. side that this meeting be held at 1100 on 2 August when Yim Su-kyong and her entourage began a hunger strike.

Such a proposal by our side was designed to enable Yim Su-kyong and her entourage to safely pass through Panmunjom and return to their homes. However, the U.S. side, which obstructed their passage through Panmunjom in many ways from the outset, did not respond to our request. Thus, the 450th MAC meeting is finally being held today.

At the meeting, Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side, said that our side proposed the holding of this meeting in connection with the U.S. side's blockade of the Chondae-hyop's delegate and her entourage and the aggravation of tension.

He continued: Delegate Yim Su-kyong wished to return home through Panmunjom after participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. This is an extremely natural and just act. As she herself stated, she could return by walking short distance of the land of her own country. Why does she have to return through a long, distant way? Her decision was based on a just resolution to show that this country is not two and that our people are of one nation who can visit each other.

The senior member of our side stated that ever since the delegate Yim Su-kyong and her entourage expressed their desire to pass through Panmunjom and requested permission from the MAC, our side made every possible effort to realize their request.

He said: Articles 7 and 8 of the armistice agreement stipulate that when a military personnel or civilian wants to enter the other side's military control area by passing through the Military Demarcation Line [MDL], a prior agreement from the other side should be obtained. Thus, our side repeatedly requested to the U.S. side to ensure their passage through the MDL and their personal safety by sending a telephone notice on 19 and 24 July and a letter on 26 July.

If the American people had humanitarianism and the will to implement the armistice agreement, and if they are interested, even slightly, in doing an act beneficial to Korea's reunification and peace, they should have paid attention to this request and shown their sincerity.

However, the U.S. side frantically refused their passage through Panmunjom in defiance of our side's requests, that were repeated over three times. Rather, the U.S. side even perpetrated a violent act by sending back the documents of their request.

The U.S. side attempted to justify its act on the preposterous pretext that the South Korean authorities did not permit their request. This is indeed a mean and irresponsible attitude.

The senior member of our side said: Despite the clear stipulation of the Armistice Agreement that if one wants to pass through the MDL or to enter the area under the military control of the other side, he should have permission from the senior member and commander of the other side, how can the U.S. side shift such authority to the South Korean authorities? He then asked: Furthermore, the U.S. Army has the supreme command of the military in South Korea and you, who are responsible for one side of the MAC, are also American soldiers. Then, who on earth should permit their passage through Panmunjom and ensure personal safety?

The senior member of our side said: As for the Joint Security Area [JSA] here and the headquarters area, the U.S. troops are directly responsible for policing and managing them, and the issue of passing through Panmunjom by delegate Yim Su-kyong and her entourage is something for which the U.S. side should take full responsibility in handling.

Stating that this notwithstanding, the fact that the U.S. side said that it could not agree to their passage through Panmunjom because the South Korean authorities would not allow it was an act of completely avoiding the duty it bears under the terms of the armistice agreement. The senior member of our side said: In retrospect, to date not a few people have come and gone between the North and South, passing through Panmunjom, and the U.S. side allowed their passage. The U.S. side has received several U.S. military pilots [migun pihaengsa] and even members of the USS Pueblo through Panmunjom. They have received through this place even the passengers who had entered by airplane or fishermen who had entered by ships.

Now, why did they block student Yim Su-kyong from returning home through Panmunjom this time? Why is it impossible for our Korean people, the masters of this land, to go across it, while even Americans have gone through?

The stand taken by the U.S. side was entirely unfair in terms of the demands of the armistice agreement or in terms of precedents.

After saying that this time the U.S. side, instead of allowing delegate Yim Su-kyong and her entourage to pass through Panmunjom, has undertaken criminal acts of having augmented the number of troops in the JSA here and of having exacerbated the situation, the senior member of our side noted as follows: When delegate Yim Su-kyong and her entourage tried to go to the South

through Panmunjom last 27 July, the U.S. side introduced and deployed even a recoilless gun in a guard post inside the JSA here, and after increasing the number of fully armed military personnel by the tens, ordered them to take a firing position.

Even when delegate Yim Su-kyong and her entourage were on a hunger strike demanding that the U.S. side permit their passage through Panmunjom, the U.S. side kept exacerbating the situation.

With an automatic weapon set up in a guard post at a distance of 200 meters from the place of their hunger strike in the opposite side, the U.S. side remained in a firing position around the clock. On 30 July, it created a tense atmosphere by bringing in more heavy machine-guns and recoilless guns into the JSA.

This was a brazen-faced military measure designed to block Yim Su-kyong and her entourage from returning to the South by exacerbating the tension in this area and directly threatening their personal safety.

Saying that the U.S. side's refusal to allow Yim Su-kyong and her entourage to pass through Panmunjom and its act of having exacerbated the situation inside the JSA by bringing into it heavy and automatic weapons were a grave violation of the armistice agreement and an act that runs completely counter to the mission and duty of the MAC, the senior member of our side strongly protested and denounced the U.S. side for having committed such acts by disregarding the duty of the MAC.

Then the senior member of our side, stressing that delegate Yim Su-kyong had stated that she would return to Panmunjom on the morning of 15 August to return home together with Father Mun Kyu-hyon, strongly demanded that the U.S. side sincerely fulfill its responsibility, borne under the terms of the armistice agreement, and take appropriate steps so that Yim Su-kyong and her entourage can realize their hope so that it can be of help to peace in Korea and its reunification; and that it discontinue acts of exacerbating tension at Panmunjom.

The meeting continues.

Yim Su-kyong's Free Passage Urged

SK0808044789 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0241 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] The 450th meeting of the MAC is taking place at Panmunjom at our side's request.

At the meeting, our side is urging the U.S. side to guarantee the passage of the entourage of Yim Su-kyong, representative of the South Korean Chondae-hyop, across the MDL in Panmunjom, and their personal safety, in order for it to fulfill their hope.

Major General Choe Ui-ung, our side's senior member, asked how in the world the U.S. side, which rejected even the hopes of a young girl—who participated in the Pyongyang festival with a pure heart, hoping for the reunification of and peace in the fatherland, and who was trying to go to the South via Panmunjom with the same heartfelt desire—and which increased forces and kicked up military commotions in the JSA, thus aggravating tension, can explain what it has done. While saying so, he showed videotaped footage in which Yim Su-kyong and her entourage were enthusiastically calling for guarantees for their passage across the MDL in Panmunjom and for their personal safety.

Our side's senior member went on to say that no personal feeling or political purpose was contained in representative Yim Su-kyong's earnest desire to return to her hometown via Panmunjom. After saying so, he said:

The extent of her earnest desire is to return to her hometown via her country and land for the sake of the reunification of the divided fatherland. She has not committed any crime at all. As official representative of Chondae-hyop, she participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and spoke and acted only in ways beneficial to the reunification of and peace in the country during her stay in the North. Therefore, not only all the people in the North and South, but also the world's people highly praised her deed as a grand patriotic act for reunification and peace and sincerely hoped that she would return to her hometown via Panmunjom as she wished. This is shown by the fact that numerous foreign guests from some 30 countries of the world positively supported representative Yim Su-kyong's passage through Panmunjom and were resolved to go to the South together with her. Aside from the armistice agreement and precedents, if the Americans had basic conscience or sympathy as human beings, how could they so mercilessly trample on the earnest desire of student Yim Su-kyong and the expectations of numerous other people? When representative Yim Su-kyong declared a hunger strike and was so earnestly requesting to be allowed to return to her hometown, where her loving parents and brothers and friendly classmates are waiting for her, without eating at all for no fewer than 6 days, did you, Americans, not feel anything at all? When you leveled guns at and resorted to military threats against them, were your hands not trembling? Appearing at Panmun-gak, she said to the U.S. side that she is not a criminal at all, that she only hopes for the reunification of our nation; and that because returning home via other countries across the ocean without going directly to our fatherland would mean that she was confirming the nation's eternal division, she would return home via Panmunjom without fail, and demanded that the enemy side not block her way. When they saw her coming to Panmun-gak, even though it was difficult for her to move because she became enervated, people were moved to tears. When she, who had been so energetic while singing songs for reunification, collapsed after becoming enervated and very tired, scars in our nation's hearts broken

by national division bled. If they were at all concerned about our nation's sufferings from division if they had reason as human beings, how could the Americans resort to pretense in the face of the unhappy appearance of a young girl and her earnest appeal? The U.S. side's action this time, by which it blocked representative Yim Su-kyong's way and doggedly did not open the door for her passage, very clearly showed that the Americans have neither humanitarianism nor basic moral obligations or conscience to begin with.

Our side's senior member said that all the people in the North and South, the world's good conscientious people, and public opinion at home and abroad will in no way tolerate the U.S. side's unjust action this time, and stressed that the U.S. side must take relevant measures to guarantee the passage across the MDL of representative Yim Su-kyong's entourage and its personal safety in order for it to fulfill its desire.

The meeting is continuing.

Daily Denounces No's Campaign Against Yim
SK0808055289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0518 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA)—NODONG SIMUN today denounces the unprecedented anti-communist fascist campaign launched by the No Tae-u military gangster clique.

The news analyst says:

Taking issue with the participation of Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), in the Pyongyang festival, the puppets are resorting to a wholesale crackdown on "Chondaehyop" and intending to punish Yim Su-kyong even by branding her as a "spy" of the North.

The anti-communist fascistization offensive by the No Tae-u group is arbitrariness of the dictatorial power to stifle all the progressive forces against the military fascist dictatorship and drive South Korea to the extreme of fascism. In fact, a dark rule surpassing the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been imposed on South Korea.

The puppets' anti-communist fascistization offensive is a premeditated move to bring the North-South relations to a more hostile confrontation by building higher the wall of division.

The grim situation created in South Korea shows that "democratic development," "reunification," "national community" and the like so loudly advertised by them are no more than deceptive slogans.

Independence, democracy and reunification are an irresistible desire of the South Korean people and it is the main stream of the developing situation in South Korea.

The No Tae-u group must look straight at the trend of the times, act with discretion and step down at once, giving up the reckless anti-communist fascistization scheme.

Red Cross Chairman Sends Message to South
SK0808030389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0235 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Telephone message by Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the South Korean Red Cross]

[Text] To Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korean National Red Cross:

According to the request of the head of the delegation of the North side to North-South sports talks, I am sending a follow-up telephone message and hope that you would convey it to the senior member of the delegation of the South side to the North-South sports talks of your side.

[Dated] 8 August 1989
[Signed] Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee

Response on Sports Talks Urged
SK0808033589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0235 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Telephone message by Kim Hyong-chin, head of the North side's delegation to North-South sports talks to his South Korean counterpart, Chang Chung-sik]

[Text] To Chang Chung-sik, senior delegate of the South side's delegation to North-South sports talks:

As you know, we have not been able to hold the North-South sports talks to discuss the question of participating as a single North-South team in the 11th Asian Games in September of next year, for nearly 4 months.

At the second round of talks held last time, the two sides agreed on selecting athletes by October this year at the latest and on embarking on the joint trainings. Considering this fact, we think that North-South sports talks should be held at an early date.

Nonetheless, your side, which indefinitely suspended the third round of talks scheduled for 18 July, is refraining from giving an answer, without any due reason or condition, on the 10 August talks, which our side proposed again.

Through this fact, we can realize that your side is not interested in forming a single team.

If your side has even a speck of interest in participating in the 11th Asian Games as a single North-South team, it should come to North-South sports talks without delay.

Asserting that North-South sports talks should not be delayed any longer, we hope that your side quickly decides on the date of the third round of the North-South sports talks and informs us of it, if 10 August, which has been decided by us, is not appropriate.

We expect an affirmative reply from your side.

[Signed] Kim Hyong-chin, head of the North side's delegation to North-south sports talks
[Dated] 8 August 1989

Possession of Nuclear Weapons Denied in Talk
SK0808022189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2240 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Roundtable talk among (Chong Song-kang), (Yi Il-ho), and (Choe Yong-hui), reporters of the Central Broadcasting Station, and an unidentified moderator: "The U.S. Imperialists Unforgivable Maneuvers To Provoke a Nuclear War"]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] How are you? The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone is a very urgent issue in maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea and, furthermore, in guaranteeing peace in Asia and the world. I would like to discuss this issue today.

[Unidentified reporter] As you know, the "Team Spirit" nuclear war exercise and other large-scale nuclear war exercises have been endlessly and forcibly conducted in South Korea, where some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types, including neutron weapons, known as the devils weapons of the 20th century, have been deployed. Even though they are babbling about peace and the like, in reality, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring are further accelerating preparations for a nuclear war in South Korea. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists have for a long time openly babbled that they would use nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, and arrangements have been made to ensure that the U.S. imperialists, who have the right to use nuclear weapons in South Korea, can push buttons for launching nuclear weapons without anyone else's control. [passage omitted]

[Moderator] As long as the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and nuclear weapons remain in South Korea, neither the alleviation of tension nor peace and the reunification of the fatherland can be achieved in our country. Independence in the world cannot be successfully achieved, either. This is the very reason why the people at home and abroad unanimously and strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and nuclear weapons be withdrawn from South Korea. I think that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, which was recently held in Pyongyang, and the grand international peace march, which was held from Mt Paektu to Panmunjom, graphically show that removing nuclear weapons from South Korea is the urgent demand of the era and mankind.

[Reporter] Today, the U.S. imperialists have no reason or pretext to maintain nuclear weapons in South Korea. The United States has babbled as if nuclear weapons that it introduced into South Korea were intended to prevent someone else's aggression and to preserve peace. However, this is unreasonable sophistry. We have declared on more than one occasion that we do not have nuclear weapons and that we have no intention to launch a southward invasion. The fact that we reduced the People's Army forces by 100,000 and advanced a peace proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone clearly shows how sincere our efforts are in alleviating tension. This is a clear expression of the very just and peace-loving stand, which reflects the demand of the era and the aspirations of the people at home and abroad for withdrawing nuclear weapons from South Korea. [passage omitted]

[Moderator] Not only the South Korean people, who most acutely feel nuclear danger, but also the world's peace-loving people will more vigorously wage a struggle to have nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea. In particular, the South Korean people will in no way tolerate the No Tae-u ring, which would even go as far as to inflict a nuclear catastrophe upon the fellow countrymen in order to maintain its colonial fascist dictatorship. Instead of frantically preparing for a nuclear war (?by running counter to) the trend of the developing times, the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South without any delay along with nuclear weapons. Also, instead of clinging to the nuclear umbrella of its masters, the U.S. imperialists, the No Tae-u ring must stand trial before the era and the people. Let us conclude our roundtable talks.

Denuclearization of Korean Peninsula Urged
SK0808085289 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0007 GMT 7 Aug 89

[NODONG SINMUN 7 August special article: "Turning the Korean Peninsula Into a Nuclear-free, Peace Zone Is Our Invariable Stand"]

[Text] Today, the danger of nuclear war is growing daily on the Korean peninsula. South Korea, which is filled with some 1,000 nuclear weapons, is virtually a huge nuclear powder keg as well as a nuclear forward base, the largest in the Far East.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have introduced into South Korea even the neutron bombs rejected elsewhere in the world, and are now accelerating the construction of underground nuclear storage facilities in various places in South Korea, and have been frantically conducting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a nuclear test war, according to a nuclear war plan already in place.

The situation is so grave that foreign reports say that if a nuclear war were to break out anywhere in the world, it would be in Korea.

It is the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists—stubbornly ignoring the consistent peace effort of our party and the Republic's government to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone—who have been frenetically accelerating preparations for nuclear war in South Korea. These preparations have now made the Korean peninsula the place where the danger of nuclear war is most clearly evident in the world.

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: Our party will make an effort to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and will positively support the people in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and Europe in their struggle to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Yearning for peaceful and stable life in a world free from nuclear weapons is a desire of mankind. Removing nuclear weapons from South Korea and ridding it of the danger of nuclear war is a very pressing issue that arises in rescuing our people and mankind from nuclear threats and in guaranteeing peace and stability in Asia and in the world at large.

In retrospect, since nuclear weapons were introduced into the southern part of the Korean peninsula, our party and the Republic's government have put forward reasonable proposals for their removal and for preventing the danger of nuclear war, and have been making every sincere effort for their realization.

It is known that the U.S. imperialists began accelerating the process of arming themselves with nuclear weapons since they made public for the first time the introduction of nuclear weapons into the units of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea on 29 January 1958.

In its statement released on 7 April 1959, the Republic's government warned against the fact that the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea had systematically violated and trampled underfoot the Korean Armistice Agreement and had turned South Korea into a base of new atomic weapons by introducing atomic weapons and guided missiles into South Korea. The government put forward a proposal for establishing a peace zone free from nuclear weapons in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists, however, challenging our peace initiative, secretly brought into South Korea a large number of nuclear weapons in the sixties and then at the outset of the seventies. By the mid-seventies, there were some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea.

Even when the Reagan regime in the United States declared the Korean peninsula a test site of confrontation for power in the eighties and was gathering the dark

clouds of nuclear war over it, our party and the Republic's government put forth fair proposals one after another for removing the danger of war and for defending peace on the Korean peninsula, and took epochal steps for their realization.

Quite consistently, we stressed the need to convert Northeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone and the Republic's government became a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 12 December 1985. The effort we made for peace in 1986, the Year of International Peace, is widely known among the people of the world.

On 23 June that year, the Republic's government solemnly declared at home and abroad its intent to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. Reflected in it were our position to refrain from the testing, production, stockpiling, and introduction of nuclear weapons and not to allow any nuclear weapons to pass through our territory; and at the same time, we urged the United States to not introduce any nuclear weapons into South Korea, to withdraw on a phased basis all nuclear weapons already introduced, and to take measures to call off any plan to use nuclear weapons in Korea.

With its justness and fairness, our concrete proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone enjoyed unanimous support and welcome at home and abroad.

As the world recognizes, we are a completely non-nuclear country, without even one unit of nuclear weapons. Confronting the northern half of the Republic, which has no nuclear weapons, the United States deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea and even threatened a nuclear offensive. Nobody can consider that just.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists did not respond to our just proposal for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea. Even under the circumstances in which we are subject to the threat of nuclear attack of the United States, we put forward a series of epochal proposals not only for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons but also for reducing the overall armed forces in the North and the South for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula. Thus, we gave fine practical examples.

These examples are: the epochal disarmament proposal we made in July 1987 for a phased reduction of armed forces in the North and the South and for a phased withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea in order to remove tensions and the danger of war on the Korean peninsula; the four principles for ensuring peace and the comprehensive peace proposal, put forth last year at a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and the State Administration Council; the

step we took to remove about 150,000 soldiers of the People's Army from frontline areas and to send them to sites of socialist construction; and the unilateral cut of 100,000 officers and men.

They are the expression of our consistent peaceloving and patriotic position to remove the danger of a new war—thermonuclear war—from the Korean peninsula, to ensure durable peace and security in our country and in Asia, and to achieve national reunification at an early date.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities showed sincerity for our peace proposals and took affirmative steps corresponding to such proposals, the situation on the Korean peninsula would have undoubtedly been relaxed compared to the present.

However, the U.S. imperialists continuously dragged new types of nuclear weapons and their delivery means into South Korea and are expanding nuclear bases and constructing new ones in many places, thus running amok to perfect war preparations.

Although the U.S. imperialists are paying lip service to peace and the prevention of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, all of their remarks are lies.

What the U.S. imperialists are seeking is not peace on the Korean peninsula but a northward war of aggression and a nuclear war which will bring about irretrievable calamities to humanity.

All facts show that as long as the U.S. imperialists, who dream of a nuclear war, remain in South Korea, it is unavoidable for the Korean peninsula to turn into the site of nuclear war, and the world, not to mention our nation, cannot escape the anxieties of nuclear war.

Today, when detente and disarmament have become the main trend of the times, the people of the world demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and nuclear weapons in South Korea that can be the cause of an enormous disaster should be withdrawn at an early date. When the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons are withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean peninsula is turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone, the Asian people, not to mention the Korean people, can be freed from the anxiety of nuclear war. This will also contribute to Korea's reunification and to the cause of peace for humankind.

The U.S. imperialists should discard anachronistic ambition for nuclear war and respond to our peace proposal to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Our people will, in the future, too, actively struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea to withdraw and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone.

'U.S. Get Out of Korea Committee' Meets
SK0508042889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0410 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA)—The U.S. Get Out of Korea Committee organised meetings for solidarity with the Korean people in various places of the United States including New York on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

A resolution was adopted at the solidarity meeting held in New York on July 27.

It said that although 36 years have passed since the armistice agreement was signed Korea still remains divided and South Korea has been turned into a complete military base of the United States where there are more than 40,000 U.S. troops and nuclear weapons.

It denounced the United States for backing the most brutal South Korean military dictatorial "regime" in history. The division of Korea caused by the occupation of South Korea by the United States is increasing the danger of the outbreak of a new war, a concomitant of nuclear war, it said.

Noting that the division of Korea is wholly attributable to the United States, the resolution demanded that the U.S. must completely and unconditionally withdraw its armed forces from South Korea and immediately stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea so that the Korean people themselves may put an end to the division and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

It said that "Korea is one and the U.S. troops must get out of South Korea".

Solidarity meetings were held in San Francisco and Rochester at which resolutions were adopted.

Production of People's Consumer Goods Stressed
SK0708095089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2216 GMT 2 Aug 89

[NODONG SINMUN 3 August editorial: "Let Us Further Expand and Develop the Production of 3 August People's Consumer Goods"]

[Text] Today, we mark the fifth anniversary of the day when our party saw to it that the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods was launched. Our working people, who have greeted this significant day by upholding the decisions of the 16th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee and more energetically kindling the flame of carrying out the revolution in light industry with a surging spirit, are having warm-hearted feelings toward our party's benevolence which has opened a new wide road in the production of people's consumer goods and which, thus, has made it possible to outstandingly contribute to the people's livelihood.

Upholding the party's noble intent to provide our people with a more affluent and happier life, we have made epoch-making progress by vigorously launching the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods for the past 5 years and, thus, have fully demonstrated the great vitality of this movement.

During this period the production of 3 August people's consumer goods was sharply increased. As a result, the amount of sales of people's consumer goods has increased by 20.8 percent on the average every year. Last year it reached 9.5 percent of the amount of retail sales in the state-operated commercial networks, the number of the varieties reached more than 50,000, and the quality of goods reached a high level. The number of the production units of 3 August people's consumer goods have rapidly increased. As a result, the number of their work sites and workshops reached tens of thousands. Hundreds of thousands of producers have been involved in these work sites and workshops throughout the country.

The nationwide production system of 3 August people's consumer goods has been systematically established and their production bases have been firmly built everywhere in the country. As a result, it has been possible to constantly expand the production of people's consumer goods at a high level.

The success made in the past five years showed that our party's measures taken to launch the production of 3 August people's consumer goods in a massive manner were just and that when our functionaries, party members, and the working people actively struggle to implement the party's policy under the party's leadership, a great change can be effected.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Production of miscellaneous daily necessities should be launched through a mass movement.

The movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods which was initiated by our party is a most broad and vigorous mass movement for production of people's consumer goods, which makes it possible to smoothly guarantee the production of even consumer goods which are directly needed in the working people's livelihood by mobilizing inner reserves in a massive manner and by resorting to the masses' initiative.

The production of 3 August people's consumer goods, which depends on the popular masses' creative wisdom and inexhaustible inner reserves, has enormous production potential. Accordingly, when this potential is demonstrated we can not only effect an epochal change in the production of people's consumer goods without investments from the state, but also make a great contribution to our people's living.

All fields of the national economy should further expand the success made in the production of 3 August people's consumer goods by upholding our party's noble intent. To this end, we should first of all see to it that the masses are mobilized in this task ideologically and fully display their enthusiasm and abilities.

The key in resolving all problems lies in how the masses are mobilized. The experiences attained in Taedong-gang-kuyok, Sadong-kuyok, the cities of Sunchon and Hamhung, and Sonchon district, which have received letters of thanks from the party Central Committee, this time show that when the broad segments of the masses firmly regard the party's intent as their firm faith and are mobilized ideologically to implement the intent, a brilliant success can be registered in the production of 3 August people's consumer goods. Party organizations and functionaries in all cities, counties, districts, and the production units of 3 August people's consumer goods should strengthen organizational political works to lead the broad segments of the masses to join this work, and should see to it that they constantly increase production with high enthusiasm.

The basis in mobilizing the masses' ideology is to correctly inspire their loyalty to the party. That the movement to produce the 3 August people's consumer goods is today demonstrating its great vitality is precisely because our people's burning loyalty to single-heartedly follow the party has become the ideological foundation of this movement and has combined with the creative wisdom of the masses.

Party organizations and functionaries should see to it that the working people correctly know our party's noble intent to allow our people to live more affluent and happier lives, that they know the task is a noble and worthwhile one for the people. They should see to it that the working people wholeheartedly support the task, and that they determinedly devote their wisdom and abilities to producing the 3 August people's consumer goods by maintaining ardent loyalty toward the party and the leader and the spirit of devoted service for the people.

Along with the work to develop in an ideological way, it is important to see to it that the working people know a practical way well.

As for the units which have been progressively advancing, they are methodically carrying out well the work to broaden the views of producers and to awaken them in various ways. Party organizations and functionaries in cities, counties, and districts and at plants and enterprises should substantially carry out works such as exhibitions, prize contests, and seminars on experiences. By so doing, they should see to it that the working people awaken themselves in the course of directly seeing and listening through such works, work out plans for new products, and find ways to improve quality.

It is at direct-sale stores in the cities, districts, and counties that goods are sold and assessed. All cities, districts, and counties should see to it that the functionaries and working people at the production units receive incentives like those at the direct-sale stores in the Pyongchon and Songyo districts, which received a letter of thanks from the party Central Committee, and that they carry out the work to increase production and improve quality by reacting to these incentives.

Constantly setting new goals and struggling to attain them are important demands to increase the production of 3 August people's consumer goods.

By leaps and bounds, we have made progress both in increasing the production of 3 August people's consumer goods and in improving their quality in the past period. This is attributable to the fact that we continued to lay down new goals and to struggle to attain them by upholding the party's intent.

Only when we lay down lofty goals can we realize our ambitions and effect innovation.

Instead of being satisfied with what they have already achieved, all units should constantly improve the qualities of 3 August people's consumer goods and increase their production, while constantly laying down new goals. If we ever think that we cannot do this work, because of unfavorable conditions, we will never be able to constantly increase the production of 3 August people's consumer goods.

Conditions can never be cited as problems in implementing the party's policy. This has been proved in the fact that Taedonggang District, Hamhung city, and Sonchon District, which have a comparatively small number of plants, received high assessment from our party for their epochal developments, through which they increased production as much as scores of times, on the average every month over the past 5 years.

All production units of 3 August people's consumer goods, including cities, counties, and districts, by following examples set by the advanced units, should epochally increase their production, while turning unfavorable conditions into favorable ones. In particular, counties in rural areas should make strenuous efforts in a new way.

The production of 3 August people's consumer goods requires the mobilization of inner reserves. All party organizations and functionaries should go deep into the households of residents. By so doing, they should carry out political works and actively mobilize the masses. In this way, they should find more raw materials sources.

The greatest and ever-lasting potential for the production of 3 August people's consumer goods lies in technological innovation. The functionaries and working people should actively join the mass technological innovation campaign. By so doing, they should see to it

that what has been uselessly discarded is increasingly mobilized and utilized in the production of 3 August people's consumer goods, that the quality of goods is improved, and that the production is increased constantly. Only by being based on firm bases can a rapid development be made in the production of 3 August people's consumer goods.

Considering the experiences attained in the Pyongchon District, Songyo District, Hamhung city, and Sapo District, in which great successes were made, it is important to prospectively increase the production, while firmly building the production base of 3 August people's consumer goods.

Cities, districts, and counties should put efforts into making production bases firm and should raise the production of 3 August people's consumer goods onto a higher level.

The roles of guidance functionaries are important in expanding and developing the movement to produce 3 August people's consumer goods. And, guidance functionaries should further use their wisdom, deeply study, and be scrupulous, because the production of 3 August people's consumer goods is the production of new goods through the mobilization of inner reserves and through the supply of raw materials, machines, and facilities.

Technologies, powers, and abilities come from the masses. Guidance functionaries of units concerned, including cities, counties, districts, plants, and enterprises, should go deep into the masses, talk with them, and organize them in accordance with the prevailing situation. By so doing, they should further guarantee material and technological conditions for the production, and should actively make efforts to receive the title of model counties, cities, and districts of the production of 3 August people's consumer goods.

In addition, while regularly grasping the status of the production and properly summing up the situation, functionaries in these fields should utilize good experiences, and in particular broadly introduce and praise units and individual persons producing many useful goods and improving the quality of goods, and materially assess them well.

The assessment during the last five years has shown that the success in the production of 3 August people's consumer goods depends largely upon the roles of the responsible functionaries in cities, counties, and districts. The responsible functionaries in cities, counties, and districts are first masters in organizing for the production of 3 August people's consumer goods. With the determination and resolution which they had five years ago when Comrade Kim Chong-il disclosed his noble intent for the production of 3 August people's consumer goods for the first time, the responsible functionaries of the party and administrative and economic

organs in cities, counties, and districts should adhere to the production of 3 August people's consumer goods and vigorously push ahead with it.

In particular, by deeply realizing that the qualitative and quantitative production of 3 August people's consumer goods is one of the important yardsticks showing their revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness, the guidance functionaries should resolutely make efforts to further produce various and useful goods and display them at the direct-sale stores.

Thus, when direct-sale stores in cities, counties, and districts are filled with good-quality goods and become more prosperous, our people will come to further trust our party and more vigorously accelerate socialist construction under the party's leadership.

South Korea

Ministry Announces U.S. Vice President To Visit
SK0808025789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 8 (OANA-YONHAP)—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle is to visit Seoul from Sept. 19 to 21 for talks on current political issues of mutual interest, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

During his three-day visit, Quayle will meet with President No Tae-u, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and other senior government officials to exchange opinions on topics of common interest such as U.S. troops in Korea and the international situation, a ministry spokesman said.

He will also discuss the itinerary for No's trip to the United States in October, the spokesman said.

From Korea, Quayle will go to Japan and the Philippines. In Japan he is scheduled to attend the general assembly of the International Democrat Union, which begins Sept. 19.

450th MAC Meeting Discusses Coed Yim

UN Side Says North 'Using' Yim
SK0808073289 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0600 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] At the 450th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] held today, the communist side stubbornly claimed that Yim Su-kyong should return to her home through Panmunjom and said that blocking her way is a violation of the armistice agreement.

The meeting was held at the request of the communist side. At today's meeting, the communist side showed a videotape of Yim Su-kyong expressing her desire to

return home through Panmunjom, and demanded that the UN side should ensure her personal safety so that she can return through Panmunjom on 15 August.

U.S. Rear Admiral Vogt, senior member of the UN side, pointed out that the North Korean side is abusing the meeting by using it for political propaganda by making a big scene at the Joint Security Area of the MAC, thus increasing tension and unrest. He strongly insisted that this is a grave violation of the armistice agreement. The senior member of the UN side showed a videotape showing the political propaganda carried out by the North Korean side on 27 July, through which they took advantage of Yim Su-kyong. He then denounced such an act as preplanned political propaganda produced by propaganda experts in Pyongyang. The UN side stated that if the North Korean side proposes the passage of Yim Su-kyong through Panmunjom, which is not an important issue concerning the armistice, as its agenda item, there is no reason for continuing the meeting.

North Demand for Passage Rejected
SK0808101389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0959 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Aug. 8 (YONHAP)—The U.S.-led United Nations Command (UNC) rejected again Tuesday the North Korean demand to allow a South Korean coed and a Catholic priest to return to Seoul through this border truce village.

In the 450th meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission held at the request of the North Korean side, North Korean Army Maj. Gen. Choe Ui-ung demanded the UNC permit Miss Yim Su-kyong and the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon to cross the border at Panmunjom on Aug. 15 when they attempt again to return home through the truce village.

Choe denounced the UNC's rejection of the demand, which North Korea previously made three times, as "extremely despicable, inhumane, and irresponsible."

Yim, who attempted to cross the border here on July 27 and staged a seven-day hunger strike after her failure, has been hospitalized in Pyongyang since Aug. 3, according to the North Korean reporters who covered the MAC meeting.

Yim entered North Korea secretly in late June via Tokyo and East Berlin and took part in the world youth festival held in Pyongyang in early July representing the (South Korean) National Council of Student Representatives or Chondaehyop, an organization of radical activist students.

U.S. Rear Adm. Larry Vogt, senior UNC member to the Military Armistice Commission, however, dismissed the North Korean demand saying it "has nothing to do with

Military Armistice Commission business," and charging the North Korean side with using the Military Armistice Commission meeting to put out irrelevant political propaganda.

"The UNC position regarding an individual South Korean student's crossing the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area remains the same. The UNC cannot agree to your proposal to permit her to cross," Vogt said.

"As far as South-North dialogue and South-North bilateral relations are concerned, those are the exclusive responsibility of the Republic of Korea, and not armistice related or UNC business...it is the subject of government-to-government meetings," he said.

Vogt said that the UNC would have agreed and done whatever was necessary to facilitate the crossing as it has done on so many occasions over the years if the South and North Korean Governments had agreed to it.

During the two-hour-and 45-minute meeting, the North Korean side played a tape of Yim's activities in North Korea which Vogt described as "a great example of the North's propaganda in action."

North Korean security was tighter than normal during the first meeting of the Military Armistice Commission since Chinese Army Major Zuo Xiukai, Chinese member of the Commission, and his wife crossed the border on July 29 to defect to the South.

North Proposes Red Cross Meeting on Yim
SK0808110289 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
1000 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] The North Korean side today sent a telephone message to Yi Hong-ku, minister of the Unification Board, and Kim Sang-hyop, president of the ROK Red Cross Society, respectively, and proposed to them that a working-level meeting be held to discuss the problem of Miss Yim Su-kyong's return home via Panmunjom which is scheduled for 15 August.

In a telephone message to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the ROK Red Cross Society today, Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross Society, proposed that a working-level contact with three working-level delegates from each side be held at 1000, 11 August in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom to discuss the problem of the safe return home of Miss Yim Su-kyong.

In a telephone message to Yi Hong-ku, minister of the Unification Board, An Pyong-su, director of a bureau of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, also proposed to have a working-level contact with three officials concerned from each side at the same place in Panmunjom to discuss this problem.

South To Explain Postponement of Sports Talks
SK0808035589 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Today, Kim Hyong-chin, head of the North side's delegation to the North-South sports talks, sent to our side's counterpart Chang Chung-sik a telephone message proposing to hold the third round of North-South sports talks on 10 August or on a date decided by us.

Prior to this, on 24 July, under the name of the North Korean side's delegation to the North-South sports talks, the North Korean side, through radio, unilaterally issued the statement proposing to hold the third round of North-South sports talks on 10 August.

However, it has been learned that our side, which had notified the North of its indefinite postponement of the North-South sports talks, will again notify the North tomorrow of its policy on postponing the talks and of the reason—that the atmosphere of dialogue is not mature.

Lawmakers Demand Response From No on Pak Case
SK0808011489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] Two independent lawmakers, who caused a political uproar with the revelation of a senior government official's covert visit to North Korea, yesterday urged President No Tae-u to unveil the truth behind the rumor.

Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Yi Chol argued at news conference that the moral integrity of the No government would face collapse if it continues to gloss over the covert visit by Pak Chol-on, state minister for political affairs and formerly special presidential aide for northern diplomacy.

They earlier argued that Pak visited North Korea in June. Unconfirmed reports persist that he had been to Pyongyang twice in June alone.

At the conference at the National Assembly, the two legislators proposed that the government call a referendum on national unification policy.

"To this end, relevant laws including the National Security Law should be revised or repealed, and secret contacts between the two authorities should be discontinued," they said.

They also asked for a direct talks with the President and a separate one with the leaders of the nation's three opposition parties.

At the same time, they asked the National Assembly to invoke its special right to probe into state affairs in connection with a series of illegal visits to North Korea.

Meanwhile, they said they could not reveal who had tipped them of on Pak's alleged visit, adding that they would wait and see for some time until the President No came up with his own response to the matter.

Kim Tae-chung Threatens 'Antigovernment Campaign'
SK0808063, 8⁰⁰ Seoul YONHAP in English 0551 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 8 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung says President No Tae-u must choose whether to carry out democratic reforms or to hold a midterm appraisal of his presidency.

"We can never allow the No government to break its pledge to the people," he said.

In an advance copy of a speech he was to give in a rally in a southern Seoul public park Tuesday afternoon, the leader of the Party for Peace and Democracy threatened to launch an anti-government campaign both in and out of parliament in September.

"However, we are willing to cooperate with the No government if it makes sincere efforts to liquidate the wrongdoings of the previous government and to expedite democratic reforms," he said.

Kim said he will force No to conduct a midterm appraisal of his presidency and his government unless democratic reforms and liquidation of the wrongdoings of the previous government are realized by the end of the year.

Contending that the government treats professors, teachers, intellectuals, students, workers, farmers, street vendors, religious people, conscientious middle class and his party as its foe, Kim urged No to reconcile with the people by eliminating the residue of the previous government and carrying out democratic reforms.

"There is no politics, no dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties, no alliance among opposition parties, and no hope for an opposition alliance. Public security rule prevails in this country today. The political trend is back to the ways of previous authoritarian governments," Kim said.

Kim repeatedly denied any involvement in the alleged espionage of a lawmaker from his party who visited the communist North secretly last year.

The Agency for National Security Planning (formerly the Korean Central Intelligence Agency) has hinted that Kim gave money to Rep. So Kyong-won for his unauthorized trip to Pyongyang and sent a personal message to North Korean leader Kim Il-song through So.

The agency detained Kim with a court warrant for overnight questioning last week, but Kim denied any wrongdoing.

"With my honor, status and everything, I declare that all the charges are false. If they are proven, I shall willingly accept the judgement of the people," he said.

Kim asked why the intelligence agency, if it is confident of its charges, refuses to attend an open-door session of the National Assembly Defense Committee.

In addition, Kim said he stands firm against secret visits to North Korea and dissidents should repent for using violent acts and radical slogans. He also denounced dissident groups for fielding a candidate in an upcoming by-election in Seoul, saying it was a great mistake that will help the No government.

It was the second out-door rally by Kim since So was arrested last month. Kim is also scheduled to hold a similar rally in Pupyong, a satellite city west of Seoul, on Aug. 12.

Kim Chong-pil Suggests Conservative Alliance
SK0808011089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
8 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], suggested yesterday that conservative parties should be allied into a powerful grand ruling party until the country becomes reunified.

He told reporters that the current political parties should be realigned in accordance with their policy lines in the "near future" and the Constitution should be revised to adopt a parliamentary cabinet government, a subject on which he has long harped.

"The realignment could be made through a merger of parties devoted to similar ideological doctrines, a coalition or other forms... It is also desirable to seek a grand ruling party for a powerful government until national reunification," he said.

If implemented, the ideal of setting up a "grand ruling conservative party," which is also being schemed by the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] is believed to be modeled after Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, which has ruled the country since 1955.

The restructuring of diverse political forces he hoped would be completed before amendment to the Constitution. The present Constitution was approved with over 90 percent support in a referendum in October, 1987, mainly for its revival of direct presidential elections 16 years after their abolition.

Kim's NDRP has the smallest Assembly strength of 35 seats but it sometimes functions as a deciding voter in a four-party system in which neither the ruling Democratic Justice Party nor the two larger opposition parties alone can constitute majority.

His opinions are expected to gain support from the DJP which feels there is a dire need to gain a majority of the Assembly members in order to fully support the No administration.

The NDRP is regarded as even more conservative than the DJP. Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party also follows a conservative line.

Kim further maintained that multi-seat constituencies in which several lawmakers are elected should be introduced instead of the small district system in which only one lawmaker is elected as adopted in the 18-month-old Constitution.

He publicly reasoned that the larger constituencies would make it easier for progressive politicians to get parliamentary membership but the larger district formula appears more advantageous to the NDRP as a large number of its candidates ranked second or third in the April 26, 1988 elections.

He viewed it difficult to reach an agreement among the three opposition parties on a complete cleanup of bad legacies left behind by the disgraced former president Chon Tu-hwan.

"I will work out a second best solution to Chon's irregularities and the Kwangju problem (which resulted from Chon's mobilization of military troops for the bloody suppression of the May 1980 civil uprising)," he said.

DJP, Opposition Urged To Normalize Politics
SK0808075189 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
4 Aug 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The Questions To Be Raised After the Summons"]

[Text] With the issue of summoning Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], settled most people view that the security-related political upheaval will calm down. However, it is also a correct observation that the repercussion of this situation will begin to take place even from now on.

It is one of the possible assumptions that the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP], which summoned and interrogated the president of the largest opposition party, is still in a difficult position to completely settle the incident since party president Kim denied the points of suspicion and that the NSP may be forced to continue the investigation of president Kim in connection with the incident of lawmaker So Kyong-won. Meanwhile, it is anticipated that the PPD, believing that a series of suspicions against party president Kim and against the party itself have now been cleared, will focus its efforts on its offensive against the ruling camp to put an end to the security-related political situation and to liquidate the Fifth Republic irregularities.

Needless to say, the security-related political situation should be terminated at an early date to recover normal politics. However, we believe that in order to do so, substantive dialogue and the position of sincere negotiations should be resumed first between the ruling and opposition camp. At present, no one is sure about the extent of progress of the investigation of party president Kim Tae-chung. If it is true that the NSP forcibly summoned party president Kim without such specific basis as to definitely require his summons and interrogation, the authorities are responsible for probing the true purpose of the NSP in connection with its acts. If any political involvement, even to a slight degree, in executing the court writ or any trace of an attempt to harm the image of the PPD and party president Kim is discovered, the situation will hardly be settled and the question will be further aggravated.

Concerning this, not only the PPD, the very party concerned, but also other political parties should strive to probe the background and truth in summoning and interrogating party president Kim. We also urge the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] not to remain merely as an onlooker.

Because of the repeated erroneous acts of the security authorities, many people recall the dark days of the past. It is natural that the political circles have been inevitably involved in political upheaval due to serious security-related incidents which broke out one after another. However, it is not just and right for the security authorities to attempt to return to the position of omnipotence of the past even if public opinion supports their thorough investigation of the security-related criminals and strict application of laws to them. We hope that the security authorities, under the pretext of "investigation," no longer strain the political situation.

We call on both the ruling and opposition parties to recover the political sense that they should cope with the trend of security-related politics with maximum vigilance and with a sense of alertness. We call on the political sphere to exert all efforts to normalize politics which is drifting amid security-related incidents. As long as the political parties pursue only their own interests and strategic advantages, cooperation between the ruling and opposition camp can never be attained and without such cooperation, and they can never get out of the whirlpool of the security-related political situation.

Article Examines Restructuring Partisan Politics
SK0408200189 Seoul IRYO SINMUN in Korean
16 Jul 89 p 5

[Article by Yi Sang-u: "The Opposition's Majority Disappears, Clearing the Way for a Cabinet-Responsible Executive System"]

[Text] Introduction by journalist Yi Sang-u: At last the restructuring of the world of Korean partisan politics has taken its first steps toward reality, after being a constant

in the background scene—like an advertising balloon—since the summer of 1988. President No Tae-u and NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] President Kim Chong-pil held a meeting at Chongwadae on 10 July 1989. It is possible that analysts will come to view that conversation as one of those pivotal events that trigger significant changes in the political topography. Although the ostensible reason for the Chongwadae conversation was to provide President Kim with an opportunity to discuss his visit to Japan and the United States, in fact the two touched on diplomatic subjects in only a perfunctory, matter-of-fact way. The key theme emerging during the three-and-one-quarter hour meeting at Chongwadae was the attempt to achieve a breakthrough in the current political impasse by unifying conservative political elements. Sub-themes were related: what methods to use to restructure the existing political order, and what kind of new system a conservative coalition would require. President No and NDRP President Kim also touched on issues like cleaning up the vestiges of the Fifth Republic, but sources say that on this and other such issues the two men shared a broad unanimity of views. The leaders of the DJP [Democratic Justice Party] and NDRP met at a time when the conservative tide had reached a high-water mark in the Sixth Republic. NDRP President Kim Chong-pil used his conversation with the president to underscore once again his pet theory of "political colors," suggesting that: "Each segment of Korean society is now in the process of revealing its true political hues, bringing nearer that logical moment when a grand alliance will become necessary. So we must now move to implement gradually the measures necessary to establish this alliance." President No Tae-u assertively accepted this view.

After the discussion between the two men concluded, Chongwadae Spokesman Yi Su-chong announced: "They held cordial talks in a cooperative and sincere atmosphere.... Basically, the two men have no differences of opinion between them." The official statement strongly suggests that President No and Kim Chong-pil share a virtually complete congruity of views on the current political situation and on the issue of restructuring the partisan political world. When he returned to NDRP headquarters after the meeting, Kim Chong-pil told reporters: "President No and I jointly agreed that as each segment and class of society has revealed its political colors, certain dimensions that had been hidden have now emerged sufficiently to allow a measure of evaluation.... I told the president that logically the time was coming for us to combine our objectives and achieve a grand coalition, and that we must gradually accomplish those measures necessary to achieve such a coalition." President Kim usually chooses his words cautiously, one at a time, so when he makes a statement as unmistakable as this one, the chances are very high that he and President No had discussed details of a restructuring of the partisan political topography, including its timing.

The DJP and NDRP Float a Trial Balloon

Talk about a restructuring of Korea's partisan political world has wafted about in political circles for a very long time, always centering on either the DJP or the NDRP. At first, the talk seemed designed to gauge political reactions, like an advertising balloon tethered in the sky. Lately, however, the talk has developed into a kind of give-and-take compromise between the DJP and NDRP.

Very soon after the 26 April 1988 Assembly election, in fact, the ruling camp started secretly reviewing the idea of a grand conservative alliance as a means to reshape the partisan political topography and solve the thorny issue of the DJP's minority position in the National Assembly. The ruling party has consistently felt that it must push the idea of restructuring the partisan political scene not just to preserve a national consensus and reduce regional animosities, but also as a sheer political tactic to retain political power. In pursuit of this goal, the government camp has carefully analyzed the regional nature of partisan politics as revealed in the presidential election and the 26 April 1988 Assembly elections, wracking their brains to create a situation in which they could successfully link up or combine with another of the political parties, one which either espoused philosophical positions similar to their own or which would serve to expand the DJP's voter base. Sources say they settled on the NDRP as the party most likely to fill the bill.

While overtly competing over the months of political vicissitudes, the DJP and NDRP have employed both secret means and public statements to put themselves in step on the journey toward a conservative alliance. Speaking from the head chair at a DJP leadership conference on 14 December 1988, President No himself hinted strongly at the necessity of a conservative coalition: "In order to preserve the system itself, we must form a united front with people of sound judgment and shared opinions wherever we find them, certainly everywhere within the ruling party but also in the opposition parties as well."

The most recent exchange between the two parties on the matter of restructuring the partisan political world occurred in early June 1989 in the form of statements made by NDRP President Kim Chong-pil in Puyo and DJP Chairman Pak Chun-kyu in Ottawa. On 11 June 1989, Kim Chong-pil held a conference in his Puyo electoral district to report to his constituents prior to leaving on a trip overseas. At the conference, Kim said, "In the four-party system prevailing today, each party is being pressured to reveal its political colors, and that means that at some point the time will come for a restructuring of the partisan political world." Kim also mentioned the prospect of revising the Constitution and installing a cabinet-responsible executive system: "Along with this, the time will also come when that political party which enjoys the support of the people must stand up to its responsibility and choose a political structure that will enable it to fully exercise political power."

About a month later, during a trip to Canada, DJP Chairman Pak Chun-kyu spoke in Ottawa on 5 July 1989 on Korea's political situation at a news conference held with reporters traveling with his party. Pak described the situation as one of "national crisis" and insisted that a restructuring of the partisan political topography was necessary if the problems were to be solved politically. Chairman Pak drew intense public interest when he went on to outline detailed milestones for partisan restructuring. He said 1990 was the year to complete restructuring, and that the task should be approached in a three-step process: a melding of policies, a melding of political activity, and finally, integration of the involved political parties themselves, leading to the formation of a coalition government.

In Korea, DJP Secretary General Yi Chong-chan responded to these remarks by NDRP President Kim Chong-pil and DJP Chairman Pak Chun-kyu immediately, saying, "Their remarks are very timely." Soon after, Kim Chong-pil returned from his foreign trip and met with President No at Chongwadae. As one reviews these details, it is appropriate to speculate on the nature of the tacit understanding struck between the ruling camp and the NDRP on the subject of restructuring partisan politics. When seen from certain perspectives, it is only natural that the DJP and NDRP have reached a point that is very near a de facto conservative coalition. Ultimately, the DJP and NDRP are parties that flourished in identical soil, parties that recognize their own visage in the other. The Sixth Republic traces its roots to the Fifth Republic, while the Fifth Republic was merely a branch growing from a trunk known as the Third Republic and Yushin system—the birthplace of today's NDRP.

To couch it in different terms, we can say that both the DJP and NDRP are the offspring of military dictatorship. Their relationship is that of sister parties. This special consanguinity is revealed starkly by the fact that most of the leaders of the two parties—not excepting the president of the NDRP and the chairman of the DJP—held political office under Pak Chong-hui, either in his Third Republic or during the yusin years. It is two parties with that kind of special relationship that used the opportunity of the recent high-level Chongwadae talks to officially signal coalition and amalgamation.

One is hard pressed to generate a quick estimate of the nature of the relationship between the DJP and NDRP after a future restructuring of partisan politics. Although one can posit that there will be further moves in the direction of forging broad, public unanimity on policy and on ideas for solving the political impasse, it is difficult to say that in the near future this process will result in the final step of out-and-out union of the two parties.

Having said that, however, observers agree that the topography of Korean politics can change with stunning rapidity. On the question of revising laws related to

public order, for example, the NDRP reveals a stronger conservatism than does even the ruling camp, and when it comes to the issue of cleaning up Fifth Republic vestiges, the NDRP has essentially abrogated its agreements with the other two opposition parties, revealing its intent to mark step with the ruling camp on that major issue. Thus, the analyst will be hard pressed to place the NDRP in the category of opposition party. Indeed, one may be more accurate in characterizing the NDRP as a quasi-ruling party rather than as a member of the opposition. If this is indeed true, then as a practical matter, the DJP's minority position in the Assembly can be said to be over.

The Courses of the Two Opposition Parties Still Enshrouded in Fog

Right now it is almost impossible to estimate how restructuring the partisan political world will affect the PPD and RDP [Reunification Democratic Party]. Although we say the PPD and RDP are both conservative parties, the genesis of each and the political courses they follow are completely different. Analysts do not anticipate that in the near future either party will forge deep links to those holding political power. Still, each pretends to the title of legitimate opposition party, and each reveals a subtle distinction in political hues. These characteristics support the undeniable fact that the ability of the ruling party to suck them into cooperation is different for each.

The RDP undertook close cooperation with Chongwadae over issues related to the Soviet Union and China both before and after party President Kim Yong-sam's visit to Moscow in June. The RDP's conservative right-wing used this as an opportunity to buttress its position, nudging the party further down the road leading to conservative coalition. The RDP also holds strongly conservative positions on certain policy matters as well. For example, the RDP maintains an identical or very similar position to the DJP on issues like withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea and on extirpating left-wing elements. On certain other issues, the RDP gives the impression that it is moving toward the DJP's positions, issues, for example, like revising laws related to public order and dealing with the key figures of the Fifth Republic. Moreover, other factors which work to build harmony between the RDP and DJP include the fact that both parties trace their major support base to the middle and upper classes, and that the Yongnam area is the base of regional support for them both.

By contrast, the PPD is the political party most removed from any conservative coalition centered on the DJP. The PPD's orientation is conservative, but on the political spectrum prevailing in Korean politics, the PPD occupies the left-most position. The PPD's political base, the political orientation of its members, and its

major policy lines suggest an incompatibility with any coalition centering on the DJP, an incompatibility that would not easily allow the PPD to match its stride with the DJP in a coalition.

When one reviews the restructuring of the partisan political world promoted by the ruling camp from the PPD's viewpoint, one understands that the PPD sees itself as being pressured to choose between one of two starkly divergent choices. When restructuring of the conservative and progressive structures occurs, the PPD will feel this pressure even more keenly. The PPD's recent ordeals related to the visits to North Korea of Pastor Mun Ik-hwan and Assemblyman So Kyong-won can be understood as examples of this pressure. DJP Secretary General Yi Chong-chan's demand that the PPD purge itself in connection with the So Kyong-won case supports this line of reasoning.

The notion of restructuring partisan politics presupposes the eventual revision of the Constitution to allow a cabinet-responsible executive. A constitutional revision, in other words, will allow a cabinet-responsible executive system either to serve as the trigger for a restructuring or provide the structural support for such an initiative.

What has happened, in fact, is that the DJP evolved from viewing the restructuring of partisan politics as an idea to solve its prickly problem of commanding only a legislative minority, to hypothesizing about changing the Constitution to form a cabinet-responsible executive. Thus, the notion to revise the Constitution has always been featured on the same bill with ideas to restructure partisan politics. On the issue of constitutional revision, however, the interests and views of the political parties vary greatly.

The first to raise the issue of revising the Constitution in favor of a cabinet-responsible executive were NDRP President Kim Chong-pil and DJP Chairman Yun Kil-chung, speaking in early August 1988. While on overseas trips and speaking only one day apart, as if on cue, each man made a statement in which he floated this idea as his personal view. In Los Angeles, President Kim Chong-pil advocated the need for a cabinet-responsible executive. As if in response, the very next day DJP Chairman Yun Kil-chung said from the Philippines that "A change to an assemblymen-cabinet responsible executive is necessary for political stability in Korea."

These statements elicited immediate, public reaction from both the PPD and RDP. As Chongwadae and the DJP rushed to deny repeatedly that Chairman Yun's statement reflected official party policy, the issue died aborning, but the prevailing perception in politics at the time was that these statements on constitutional revision were neither simple expressions of private opinion nor merely fleeting feelers. One explanation was that groups existed within the DJP and NDRP who secretly advocated promoting a cabinet-responsive executive.

For ten months the constitutional revision notion lay dormant, but it has now begun to resurface in the company of ideas in favor of a conservative alliance and for restructuring of the world of partisan politics. On 2 June 1989, DJP Chairman Pak Chun-kyu held a news conference on Cheju at which he said negotiations among ruling and opposition parties on the question of revising the Constitution in favor of a cabinet-responsible executive should be held and the process of constitutional revision completed within 1990. Chairman Pak went so far as to outline a detailed timetable for constitutional revision, saying: "We need to come up with a draft plan for a cabinet-responsible executive by the end of September and adopt that plan as official DJP policy by the end of December. Then next year we can get going on serious negotiations on the matter with the opposition parties, just as soon as we conclude elections for provincial-level assemblies." Chairman Yun repeated his pledge to push for a cabinet-responsible executive as recently as 11 July 1989 at a luncheon news conference hosted by the Tokyo Foreign Correspondent's Club.

The reason the DJP clings pertinaciously to the hope for a cabinet-responsible executive is quite clear. It bears no repeating that apart from an expected relaxation in regional confrontation, the reason the DJP likes the idea is that it amounts to a disguised political maneuver designed to ensure that the DJP retains the presidency in 1992.

If one examines the possible outcomes of a presidential election conducted under the existing presidential-centered executive system from the viewpoint of the DJP—whose president is restricted from serving more than a single term—one must say that it is extremely unclear whether the DJP could again expect that one of its members could win the election. The DJP's problem is that none of its politicians possess the mass appeal necessary to ensure victory in a presidential campaign conducted under the existing direct-election system. We must assume, therefore, that from a very early moment the DJP concluded that the cabinet-responsible executive system represented the only way it could bypass this disadvantage and position itself once again to be at the center of political power after the 1992 presidential election. The situation of the NDRP is even more disagreeable than that of the DJP.

The NDRP has established the cabinet-responsible executive system as party policy, and even more than the DJP can expect to survive as a political force only under such a system. Beyond mere survival, however, the NDRP has concluded that the cabinet-responsible system provides it with the possibility, under certain circumstances, of leaping into a position of leadership of the entire government camp. The NDRP was able to be survive and even carve out a beachhead in the National Assembly in the 26 April 1988 elections by playing both ends of regionalism against the middle. In spite of the success its regional base provided then, however, the

NDRP cannot escape the burning fact that its regional support base is entirely insufficient to guarantee that an NDRP candidate can win the presidency.

NDRP President Kim Chong-pil has harbored the highest political ambitions for many years, and yet the best he can hope for at the end of his political career is to make common cause with the present government, help revise the Constitution in favor of a cabinet-responsible system and then use that system to establish a bridgehead from which his NDRP can emerge from the political cellar. It is only natural that he would want to take a shot at it. Meanwhile, he leads the pack in pushing for restructuring the partisan political topography, with the purpose of attaining NDRP participation in a conservative coalition or a coalition government. At the same time, NDRP President Kim may allow himself to conjure up a grand vision in which he emerges as the sole champion of the entire government camp during the 1992 presidential campaign, either through the vehicle of a cabinet-responsible executive system or by participating in the government in some other way and then using that participation as a springboard by which he could become the beneficiary of a spontaneous convergence of support from within the present governmental camp—which after all lacks a clear-cut replacement for President No.

Things Will Become Clear After Next Year

The PPD is in a delicate position. At the end of April 1989, PPD President Kim Tae-chung—who since the Fifth Republic has adamantly opposed both the direct presidential-election system and the cabinet-responsible system—stated at a news conference: "When a cabinet-responsible system is officially proposed, I will fall in line with whatever the party decides, following public opinion prevailing at the time." This statement suggested a change in President Kim's former opposition to a cabinet-centered system. Indeed, his perceived reversal was one of the reasons that political circles came to believe in the existence of a "secret pact" between PPD President Kim and President No Tae-u. Analysts believe that the chances are very high that the PPD could come to accept a cabinet-responsible system.

The single, overriding fact is that the PPD itself fully understands the limitations imposed upon it under the direct presidential-election system. In the last presidential and Assembly elections, the PPD came face to face with the limits of its ability to win votes. The PPD's own strategists, therefore, judge the possibility of a PPD candidate winning the 1992 presidential race to be extremely slight. As a result, sources say, significant numbers of PPD members support the realistic position that the party should use its block of unchallengeable regional votes as political capital to obtain a share of power in a cabinet-responsible system.

The RDP is in a similarly delicate position. Right now the RDP opposes constitutional revision in favor of a cabinet-responsible system more strongly than any of the four political parties. Analysts believe this is true because RDP President Kim Yong-sam plans to win the 1992 presidential campaign. The RDP believes that the DJP has no one of Kim Yong-sam's stature to challenge him for Chongwadae and that while Kim Tae-chung's band of support is exceptionally cohesive, it is also exceptionally limited. Working under these assumptions, the RDP calculates that President Kim Yong-sam has a chance of winning a presidential campaign conducted four years from now (sic) under the current system of direct election of the president.

The RDP, then, opposes a cabinet-responsible executive system. Still, Kim Yong-sam has made statements in the past that suggest he personally favors the cabinet-responsible approach, and in view of the fact that a very large number of RDP members also favor the cabinet system, it is unclear whether the RDP would cling to its current position to the bitter end if political currents were running in favor of a cabinet-responsible system.

Whatever happens, the feeling is that the first steps have been taken toward restructuring of the partisan political world and revising the Constitution to legalize a cabinet-responsible executive system. Meanwhile, there is not the slightest room for doubt that these issues will be the predominant themes of the latter half of the No Tae-u administration, and that time will be well upon us by the end of next year.

* Internal Factionalism Troubles Parties

41070133 Seoul CHUGAN CHOSON in Korean
21 May 89 pp 26-31

[Article by YONHAP TONGSIN reporter Han Tong-yun: "Factions With Many Voices Are Being Formed Within the Four Parties Hitherto Dominated by Airtight Internal Unity"]

[Text] There are moves afoot within each of the four political parties—the DJP [Democratic Justice Party], the PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy], the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party], and the NRDP [New Democratic Republican Party]—to form personal groupings, something closely resembling factionalism, and this is attracting public attention.

Regarding this process in the DJP, factionalism is taking such concrete shape that it even has recently become a subject of discussion in stock market publications. Within the three major opposition parties also, hitherto unitarily led by the three Kims, the process of "dividing into groups" has become noticeable among their National Assembly members.

The existence of personal alignments or factions within a party may be natural. However, there are pros and cons with regard to the formation of internal factions within

the four parties because, as has long been characterized by many political scientists, the four parties as they stand now are parties of regional partisan interests.

Nevertheless, in the case of the DJP, the trend toward factionalism has a positive side to it since it may be helpful in correcting the DJP structure handed down from its former president, Chon Tu-hwan, who maintained his one-man leadership in the party. In the case of the three opposition parties, too, there is, in fact, some hope that the formation of factions will give momentum to changing their conservative leadership structures and realizing their democratization. Their present structure is such that the three Kims are so autocratic that they feel as if they were the ones who have gotten party members elected to the National Assembly and personally "pinned the gold badges on them."

(DJP)

Divided Into Many Factions, Such as the TK [Taegu-Kyongbuk] and SK [Seoul-Kyonggi] groups; the TK Group Further Divided Into New and Old Mainstreams

In the past, when the DJP was under President Chon Tu-hwan, party members came under his control either directly or collaterally, and there were no factions. But, now a radical change is taking place in this party. There are now various factions in the DJP, such as the forces fostered by former President Chon; the so-called TK group which forms President No Tae-u's main power base; and the SK group consisting of members who hail from the Seoul-Kyonggi area and who belonged to a private group which was active in the presidential election. Thus several groupings and factions are freely vying against one another, the kind of phenomenon which might be seen only inside opposition parties.

While the powerful TK group is divided into the new and old mainstreams, the forces outside the National Assembly have formed themselves into different groupings with an eye on the future, busily trying to exert influence inside the party. In the National Assembly also, DJP parliamentarians are divided into various groups. There is a complex cobweb of numerous personal alignments and groups inside the DJP.

First, in the case of the TK group, which is the most powerful in the party, it consists of over 40 parliamentarians representing local and national constituencies and is in de facto monopoly of all key party posts. They include Party Chairman Pak Chun-kyu, Floor Leader Kim Yun-hwan, Presidential Policy Advisor Pak Chol-on, and former party executives and key National Assembly officials including Chong Ho-yong, Yu Hak-song, Kim Yong-tae, Yi Chi-ho, Kim Chung-kwon, and O Han-ku.

However, even the TK group, the mainstay of the Sixth Republic, has recently been beset by serious internal antagonism and factionalism, with a schism beginning to

appear in its unity over the issue of the indefinite postponement of the interim appraisal of President No's performance, and the issue of the handling of Assemblymen Chong Ho-yong and Yi Won-cho, whom the opposition parties regard as key leaders of the Fifth Republic.

A serious internal feud recently developed within the TK group over the suspicion that during the "10 March political talks" between President No and PPD President Kim Tae-chung and during the DJP-PPD negotiations in which the PPD agreed to postponing a midterm appraisal of President No's performance in return for the promise made by key officials of the ruling camp to "take action" with regard to the case of Assemblyman Chong. The assemblymen who support Chong held a meeting at which they resolved to "protect Assemblyman Chong." DJP Floor Leader Kim Yun-hwan and other aides to President No took great pains to excuse themselves before the resentful eyes of the Chong group.

The fissure in the Taegu-Kyongbuk force has settled for now with the Chong group establishing itself as the old mainstream and the group led by Chairman Pak Chun-kyu and Floor Leader Kim Yun-hwan as the new mainstream. Neither side particularly objects to this classification.

According to the Chong group, nearly a half of the 40 assemblymen from the Taegu-Kyongbuk area either have already joined the old mainstream or are sympathetic to it. The group includes Assemblymen Kim Yong-tae, Yi Chong-mu, Choe Un-chi, Chong Chang-hwa, Yi Sang-tuk, Chong Tong-ho, Yi Won-cho, O Han-ku, and Chong Tong-yun.

On the other hand, the new mainstream consists of those who understand the inner mind of President No better than anyone else, with Chairman Pak Chun-kyu and Floor Leader Kim Yun-hwan positioned at each end of the line of supporters. Included in this group are Pak Chol-on, Kang Chae-sop, Yu Su-ho, Kim Chung-kwon, Chang Yong-chol, Yu ton-u, Kim Kun-su, Choe Chae-uk, Kim Chong-ki, Kim Kil-hong, and Pak Chin-ku. A more detailed classification of the new mainstream is needed because it is enmeshed with other private groups led by Assemblyman Pak Chol-on and Kim Pok-tong, both relatives of President No.

Presidential Aide Pak Chol-on is said to have had overall control of No Tae-u's private organization during the presidential election and to be still operating it. Over 10 persons became National Assembly members with the backing of this group, which includes Assemblyman Kang Chae-sop, Yi Sang-hoe, Na Chang-chu, Pak Sung-chae, Yi Chae-hwang, Yi Kwang-no, and Yi To-son. Notably, most of them were returned from the national constituency.

Kim Pok-tong has no power base of his own within the party, particularly in the National Assembly. However, Kang Song-chae, a DJP committee chairman outside the

National Assembly, has an intimate connection with Mr Kim, and the assemblymen who head some of the DJP out-of-the-National-Assembly committees and who hail from the Taegu-Kyongbuk area are said to be maintaining a friendship with Mr Kim, looking forward to his rising "political stature."

It goes without saying that all factional alignments within the TK group, regardless of whether any of them has become the new mainstream or remains in the old mainstream, or whether it is a private group or not, all factions belonging to the TK group agree that they are playing the role of reflecting President No's political philosophy faithfully in the party and backing it up in the National Assembly. If we are to arbitrarily differentiate the propensities of the old and new mainstreams, it may be said that the new mainstream tends toward reform whereas the old mainstream is far more conservative.

Among President No's close associates, there are a group of persons who keep both the new and mainstream factions at a considerable distance, and perceive things with a cool head, and advise the president in objective fashion. Sim Myong-po, Son Chu-hwan, and Yi Sang-ha, as well as Yu Hak-song and Yi Chun-ku, may be regarded as belonging to this group.

Particularly Yi Chun-ku and Sim Myong-po do not belong to the TK group, but are said to enjoy the profound trust of the president because they understand his thinking more completely than anyone else, and are able to maintain cool judgment in their actions.

Yi Chong-chan Eyeing a Future Presidency; Kwon Ik-hyon Actively Contacting Party Forces Outside the National Assembly

The most vocal group outside the pro-No faction is what is known as the SK group belonging to DJP Secretary General Yi Chong-chan. This group is so named because it is made up of assemblymen from the Seoul-Kyonggi area who have a similar legislative agenda. Its numerical strength is weak partly because it is indirectly held in check by others and partly due to jealousy, but its members are said to have a strong sense of solidarity. Assemblymen Kim Ki-pae, Yi Tae-sop, and Cho Kyong-mok, who hail from Seoul and are graduates of Kyonggi High School, support Secretary General Yi in the party. In addition, Assemblyman O Yu-pang is said to share their political ideology.

One of the characteristics of the SK group is that many local chapter chairmen who are not members of the National Assembly belong to it. Pong Tu-wan, Chong nam, and Yi Chan-Hyok, who failed to be elected in the 13th general election or were not nominated as candidates, are among fervent members of this group. It is interesting to note that a considerable number of the former parliamentarians from the Honam area who

suffered a total defeat in the last general election support the demand of Secretary General Yi Chong-chan for party reform and democratization.

These former parliamentarians from the Honam area actively supported the demand for choosing a party vice president by competition. This was strongly pushed by General Secretary Yi as a preliminary step for him in his goal to become the next president. It was not so much because they shared the same ideas with Yi as because they felt a sense of urgency for the need to bring about some change in the party, from their perspective as party members outside the National Assembly. Whatever their goals may be, these personages outside the National Assembly are of great help to Secretary General Yi, and it is possible that they will become a source of powerful support for him in his effort to consolidate his position through the election of a new party vice president by competition.

There is no knowing whether Secretary General Yi had these people in mind or not when he attended a seminar organized by personages without parliamentary seats after the plan to choose the party vice president by vote was firmed up. Conspicuously, he was the only party executive present.

In addition, we may cite as another internal group one led by Home Minister Yi Han-tong, although it is more a friendship society in nature in contrast to the SK group. The majority of this group, which neither regards itself as a factional alignment nor has an intention to act as such, but which adheres to its character as a friendship group, are people with a disposition that complements Yi Han-tong.

Home Minister Yi, Assemblyman Kim Yong-ku, Home Affairs Committee Chairman Chong Tong-song, and Assemblymen Pak Chae-hong, Chong Hae-nam, and Yi Song-ho are often seen gathering at taverns as members of this friendship group.

In view of the cautious attitude of Home Minister Yi, it seems too early to predict whether or not his group will develop into a full-fledged faction from its present status as a friendship group.

In the early days of the Sixth Republic, former DJP President Chon Tu-hwan's close aides tried hard, overtly and covertly, to shield the record of the Fifth Republic, probably out of a sense of personal obligation or probably because of the favors bestowed on them in the past. But they soon switched to other groups or have restrained their activities, and remain in obscurity.

What was called the gang of four or the gang of six, including Assemblymen Chong Tong-song, An Pyong-kyu, Kwon Hae-ok, and Choe Chae-uk, in the Fifth Republic, and the assemblymen who were elected in the last National Assembly election on the DJP ticket after being nominated as candidates from the quota allotted

to the then party president, Chon Tu-hwan, are classified by some inner circles of the party as directly belonging to the Yonhui-tong group. However, under the circumstance where former party President Chon is leading a sequestered life in the Paektam Temple, they are not even counted as a group, per se.

What cannot be ignored in discussing personal alignments or factions within the DJP are the activities of party figures outside the National Assembly. Kwon Ik-hyon, who was once chairman of the party and who is now out of office, leased a spacious office in the three-story Plaza Building in Mapo District, where he constantly contacts personages outside the National Assembly.

Some young former assemblymen from the Honam area also keep a rented office in Mapo, waiting for an opportunity to make a comeback, although nobody pays any attention to them. The above is part of the current picture of the DJP.

(PPD)

PPD Research Center's Independent Action Is Worth Noticing; Delicate Ideological Conflict Surfaces

It may not be an exaggeration to say that no perception of factionalism or grouping exists in the PPD, in which President Kim Tae-chung exercises his strong one-man leadership, which is not found in any other party. All its 71 National Assembly members are directly connected with him, and there is no room for factionalism to get started or to be tolerated, although the intensity of their loyalty may differ from person to person.

Nevertheless, in the case of the PPD, friction, or an internal feud, different from the outright factional tendencies of other parties, exists among its party members in a subtler form of ideological differences. The case in point is the internal feud which came to the fore on the occasion of Reverend Mun's visit to North Korea. Up to that moment, there had been a simmering controversy between party members originally from outside dissident groups on one side, and party functionaries and conservative members on the other side over the issue of North-South relations and other ideological questions, and it flared up over the case of Reverend Mun.

The Peace and Democracy Research Institute [Pyongminnyon], (headed by PPD Vice President Mun Tong-hwan), consisting of party members originally from outside dissident groups, as may be expected, has continuously held to views identical to those of outside dissident groups with regard to Reverend Mun's case and many other ideological issues. As a matter of fact, despite President Kim's tight grip on his party, members of this society have tried hard to inject radical views into the party through their regular meetings.

The party leadership, once aware of the possibility of Pyongminnyon generating factionalism, tried to hold it in check. However, members of this group, both in and out of the National Assembly, became noticeably active in spite of the brake applied by the Tonggyo-tong Old Guards. President Kim had no choice but to recognize the entity of this group last February for the first time since its organization nearly a year earlier.

Pyongminnyon has maintained a surprisingly open position toward issues involving North-South relations, such as whether or not to co-host the Seoul Olympics, and the issues relating to North-South student talks and the World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang. According to critics, unlike conservative party members, Pyongminnyon saw in Reverend Mun's visit to North Korea a "pioneering role," thereby touching off an internal squabble in the party over what should be the party line.

Pyongminnyon did not stop at taking a sympathetic position on the Reverend Mun's case, but issued its own statement expressing "opposition to the punishment of Reverend Mun on any criminal charges," thus precipitating friction at a party caucus between its members and conservative party functionaries. The party leadership, conscious of the acute opposition of public opinion to Reverend Mun's visit to North Korea, felt frustrated by the vocal support to him voiced by this group.

Pyongminnyon consists predominantly of people who are true to their image as members from outside dissident groups, and its activities in the National Assembly tend to be conspicuously aggressive.

Eleven National Assembly members belong to this group. They are: PPD Vice Presidents Pak Yong-suk and Mun Tong-hwan; PPD Spokesman Yi Sang-su; and Assemblymen Yi Hae-chan, Yang Song-u, Chong Sang-yong, So Kyong-won, Pak Sok-mu, Yi Chol-yong, Kim Yong-chin, and Yi Chan-ku. Out of the 11, Assemblyman Yi Chan-ku bolted the PPD during the Mun furor, bringing the number down to 10.

The character of the PPD is succinctly illustrated by the fact that these assemblymen either boycotted President No Tae-u's policy speech outright or did not applaud when the president entered the hall and when he left it, and that when U.S. President George Bush delivered a speech at the plenary session of the National Assembly, some of them boycotted that session.

Most of these assemblymen played an active role in the special committees on the Fifth Republic and on the Kwangju incident, a role beyond what is normally expected from first time assemblymen. When veteran PPD assemblymen spoiled the party image by their below-par performance in these committees, these mavericks saved the face of the party. As a result, they have

an increasingly strong voice in the party and unhesitatingly express their views and opinions at various meetings, thereby earning considerable respect within the party as an entity with which to be reckoned.

Within the party, however, there is a controversy over their posture as politicians, as well as with respect to the activities and ideals of the PPD. The prevailing view is that nobody knows when these mavericks will make a noise and come in conflict with the conservatives as they did when the issue of the Reverend Mun cropped up.

During the controversy over Reverend Mun, Pak Sil, Choe Pong-ku, and other PPD assemblymen with moderate reformist propensities, unhappy with the activities of Pyongyang, spoke for the "voice of conservatism" at the PPD caucus by rallying 10 or more other PPD assemblymen. Some people take this as a signal for a confrontation between the conservatives and the radicals. Reportedly, there is a strong tendency, particularly among those ultra-rightist assemblymen with plenty of political funds, to be increasingly skeptical of the progressive disposition of President Kim and the position of Pyongyang, although they have thus far kept silent in the party.

Until now Pyongyang has concentrated on voicing their views on ideological issues. But their actions are drawing attention because they feel that some day they will have to play a "catalytic role" in the party. This is because its members by nature tend to give more weight to ideology than to their sense of belonging and because there is a difference in the degree of partisan loyalty between them and the original Tonggyo-tong group.

True, quite a few of them have already been absorbed into President Kim's personal leadership structure and are reportedly more personally attached to President Kim than to the party bureaucrats. But some reform-minded assemblymen are stressing the need to overhaul the party hierarchy and are not happy about President Kim's personal style.

Assemblyman Yi Hae-chan is said to have opposed President Kim's decision outright during the proceedings of the special committee on Kwangju last year. Assemblyman Yi Chan-ku, who is no longer a PPD member, was said to have remained outside the control of President Kim when he still belonged to the PPD, taking pride in the fact that he was the only party figure hailing from the Seoul-Honam area.

Rumor has it that some PPD assemblymen from North Cholla Province feel that they are alienated from fellow assemblymen from Seoul and South Cholla Province, and from time to time meet in a group of three or five. Vice President Son Chu-hang is said to be interested in these gatherings.

It seems to be too early for personal alignments or factions to emerge in the PPD in view of the outstanding leadership of President Kim and his disposition against factionalism.

Some critics say that President Kim is skillfully using two-pronged tactics aimed at all progressive forces, as well as the middle class and out-of-the-National-Assembly opposition forces, by tolerating Pyongyang, a reformist group, while keeping a firm grip on the conservatives.

(RDP)

Young Turks From the Gathering for the Study of Democracy [GSD], and Fellowship for Democracy [Tonguhoe] Demand Overhaul of Party Structure.

Unlike the PPD, full-fledged moves toward personal alignments and factions are visible in many ways in the RDP, whose President Kim Yong-sam falls far behind PPD President Kim in his ability to control the organization.

Recently, the RDP and its president, Kim Yong-sam, have withstood many hardships and been beset by many troubles, such as the bribing of a NDRP candidate in Tonghae; the resulting arrest of former RDP Secretary General So Sok-chae; the link between Yu Won-ho, who accompanied Reverend Mun in his visit to North Korea, and President Kim; the beating of a policeman by Assemblyman Sim Wan-ku resulting in a mass police resignation; President Kim's rejection of a summons served by the prosecution; and his refusal to be questioned by the Agency for National Security Planning. With voices demanding the reform of the party gradually mounting spurred by these developments, assemblymen of the same mind are gathering together more and more frequently. This shows the current disposition of the RDP.

Within the RDP, there is a trend away from control by the "old guards" like Kim Tong-yon and Choe Hyong-u, and a movement toward a new generation of party members which will breathe new life into the party. The GSD and Tonguhoe are in the forefront of the new generation. These two groups consist of those assemblyman serving in the National Assembly for 1 or 2 terms who have been outstanding during the National Assembly hearings last year.

The party leadership is a bit nervous about these two groups which came into being with their inaugural meetings in early March, because they are demanding an overhaul of the party structure, and the democratization of the party, and they are not just aiming at giving a stronger voice to young Turks who previously have not much of a say in the party. The combined total of the young assemblymen included in these two groups is 31,

more than half of the total strength of the RDP National Assembly members. If they join forces or arrive at a consensus, it is possible that they will be able to bring change to the party.

The GSD consists of these 12 assemblymen: Kim Chong-kil, Kang Sam-chae, Chong Chong-hun (these are serving the National Assembly for a second term); and Kang Sin-ok, Kim Kwang-il, No Mu-hyon, Yi In-che, Chang Sok-hwa, Pak Tae-kwon, Paek Nam-chi, Sin Yong-kuk, Yu Sung-kyu (these are first-term assemblymen). Most of them have newly emerged as stars of the National Assembly hearings.

On the surface, the GSD is trying to give the impression that it is nothing but a circle of friends. But behind the scenes, it pressed for the party leadership to take responsibility for the Tonghae case and succeeded in holding talks with President Kim on their demand for a sweeping restructuring of the party hierarchy. When the restructuring was limited to a small scale, it did not remain silent but raised its voice of protest.

This group, committed to the goal of being fair and unbiased, does not deny that it is by nature bound to be critical of President Kim and other leaders. Its members differ from the party leadership which pays attention to the loudness of voices, because this group calls for politics through dialogue and discussion.

In the middle of last March, when this group was fully established and its voice became more strident, President Kim appointed Assemblymen Yi In-che and Kim Kwang-il, both members of this group, as RDP spokesman and as chief of the RDP Office of Planning and Coordination, respectively, in a reshuffling of party posts. According to some observers, this move is regarded as a gambit to eliminate any room for complaint, although it was partly prompted by his recognition of the critical views of this group.

According to subsequent reports, the exceptional appointment of mavericks to party posts in President Kim's reshuffle with this group in mind met with a strong opposition by Vice President Hwang Myong-su and other key party officials, who were quoted as saying, "In politics, the number of rice bowls is also important." However, in the wake of the reshuffle in which President Kim placed some members of this group among his close aides, friction began to develop within this group between those who became party executives and those with no party executive posts. Assemblymen Yi In-che, Kim Kwang-il, and others tacitly approved of the small-scale reshuffle whereas Assemblymen Kim Chong-kil, Chang Sok-hwa, and others who were not given party posts or who felt they were left out did not relent in their opposition to the reshuffle. With the internal friction still alive, the weight of the gathering of this group has lessened considerably.

On the other hand, Tonguhoe, which was organized at about the same time as the GSD, is more conservative in ideology and more pro-Kim in inclination than the latter.

Tonguhoe, headed by Assemblyman Kim Tong-chu as representative secretary, has 18 members including Assemblymen Kang Po-song, Paek Chan-ki, Hwang Tae-pong (these are serving as National Assembly members for a second term); and Kim U-sok, O Kyong-ui, Pak Kyong-su, Sin Ha-chol, Choe Chong-sik, Kim Il-tong, Yu Ki-chun, Ho Chae-hong, Song Tu-ho, Kim Song-yong, Sok Chun-kyu, Yu Sung-pon, Kim Nam (these are first-term National Assembly members).

As this composition indicates, this group consists of members who were elected to the National Assembly from the national constituency by running as President Kim's handpicked candidates or who are loyal to his party line.

Tonguhoe at first joined the GSD in demanding a sweeping reshuffling of the party hierarchy, but later pressed by President Kim, changed its position because of its loyalty to him and called for a scaled down reshuffle featuring the selection of the floor leader by vote.

With an eye on the party presidency after Kim Yong-sam, Vice President Kim Tong-yong, Floor Leader Choe Hyong-u, and Vice President Yi Ki-taek are extending their hands of courtship to these two groups of young Turks from behind the scenes in an effort to woo them. For this reason, attention is focused more on their factional alignments than their activities.

Aware of President Kim's watchful eyes, top party leaders are maneuvering behind-the-scenes to expand their power base by wooing these two groups.

The efforts of these top leaders to align more assemblymen to their respective private groups are being made in secret in order to avoid President Kim's attention. But in the case of Vice President Kim Tong-yong, it is the prevailing view in the party that he has the largest number of assemblymen in his group thanks to his long-standing connection with President Kim Yong-sam. Floor Leader Choe Hyong-u, too, is said to lead almost as strong a supporter group as that of Vice President Kim's.

However, as of this moment, there is no clear indication of who belongs to whom, partly because the rivalry between Vice President Kim and Floor Leader Choe has not yet flared up into the open, and partly because assemblymen themselves affiliated to each of these two leaders hesitate to make a clear distinction of alignment. Nevertheless, nearly 20 assemblymen are said to identify themselves as belonging to the Kim Tong-yong group. Among them are Kim U-sok, Paek Nam-chi, and Kim Un-hwan. In the case of Floor Leader Choe's group, Assemblyman Sin Yong-kuk and Choe Chong-sik are known to be close to him. It is

openly acknowledged in the RDP that Vice President Kim has more supporters in the National Assembly than Floor Leader Choe, whereas the latter has a far greater number of supporters outside the National Assembly.

True, Kim Tong-yong and Choe Hong-u lead two major groups within the party. But both of them are orthodox opposition politicians, sharing their joys and sorrows with each other. They have played a leading role in the founding of the party; and many party members belong to both groups, with many assemblymen sitting astride the fence. All this makes it difficult to get an accurate picture of the personal alignments in the RDP, in the absence of some important event, such as the convocation of a party convention.

In the case of Vice President Yi Ki-taek, he proved his strength when he was elected as vice president on his own, without the help of President Kim, at the party convention in 1988. However, partly because of the ambiguous position he took during the process of the RDP founding, and partly because of pressures of President Kim's coteries to hold him in check, he has yet no group of his own which is worthy of note.

Assemblyman Pak Kwan-yong has been loyal to Vice President Yi because of their long friendship, but it is said that lately their ties are not particularly strong. Reportedly, Pak is seriously trying to maintain control of some local chapter chairman without National Assembly seats, although they are not too many.

In addition, Kim Hyon-kyu, Kim Su-han, and Kim Sang-hyon, who were defeated in the 13th National Assembly election, are in their own way taking great pains to rally their supporters outside the National Assembly on the basis of their respective personal connections in the past.

(NDRP)

No Room for Factionalism; Lack of Color in Policies Complained

The NDRP is said to be in the political doldrums with no possibility of forming private groups or factions. The party is small with only 35 assemblymen belonging to it, and the personality of President Kim Chong-pil himself is such that his style is not confrontational. For this reason, for the time being there is no chance that personal groupings or factions will be formed.

Nevertheless, there is beginning to be minor friction as a result of the joining in the party of some new faces who had were never a part of the forerunner of the present party. Before these new faces joined, the NDRP had consisted exclusively of former members of the old Republican Party and the Yujonghoe, and former bureaucrats of the Third and the Fourth Republic.

It is true that when NDRP leader Kim, ahead of the other two Kims, called for the postponement of a mid-term appraisal of ROK President No, and stressed the need to guarantee a full 5-year term for the president, some young Turks in the NDRP were on the verge of staging an open revolt against their party leader, stressing the need for giving his party line a more distinctive "opposition color." But their opposition ended when they approved of the postponement of the said appraisal and went along with the party's consensus and finally acknowledged the validity of party President Kim's choice.

Assemblymen Kim Hyon and some other party activists are complaining that the NDRP's principles and views are lacking in color, and if the party president, Kim Chong-pil, should participate in a coalition government with the DJP, he would inevitably meet with considerable opposition.

It is expected that the NDRP's trouble will be a sense of limitation generated by its small membership, and this trouble has been highlighted by the recent written notification by 10 or more chapter chairmen including Yi Ha-u and Yi Kyu-chong of their decision to withdraw from the party.

Burma

Japanese Journalist Denied Entry; Newsmen Banned
*BK0808054089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0505 GMT
8 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Aug 8 (AFP)—A Bangkok-based Japanese journalist was sent back here Monday [7 August] when he arrived at Rangoon Airport, a day before the anniversary of one of the major dates in last year's pro-democracy movement in the Southeast Asian country.

Mr. Yasushi Tomiyama, Bangkok bureau chief for the Jiji News Agency, said Tuesday that Burmese immigration officials told him that they had been instructed "by superior order" to ban journalists from entering Burma.

Mr. Tomiyama, 38, said that he was sent back here despite the fact that he held a visa issued by the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok at the end of June with a three-month validity.

He was the second foreign correspondent to be deported over the past few weeks from Burma, a country ruled by a military government that seized power in September last year to crack down on a nationwide pro-democracy movement.

REUTER News Agency Bangkok bureau chief David Storey, 39, was expelled from Rangoon on July 19 with officials telling him that they did not want journalists in Burma. [passage omitted]

Mr. Tomiyama said that he had intended to report the August 8 anniversary of the start of bloody protests last year when troops fired on unarmed demonstrators in Rangoon and elsewhere in Burma.

He said that immigration officials told him that foreign journalists would be barred from entering Burma "for a while" without giving any specific date.

Mr. Tomiyama said he had flown back here immediately.

20,000 Troops Patrol on Anniversary of Strike
*BK0808085589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0718 GMT
8 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Aug 8 (AFP)—Rangoon was quiet Tuesday as up to 20,000 troops enforced law and order in the capital on a key anniversary of pro-democracy protest in Burma, eye-witnesses said.

"It looks like they've made their point over the past month or so and people are being very cautious," a diplomat said by telephone from Rangoon about the lack of demonstrations Tuesday.

Some 72 student members of Burma's main opposition party, the National League for Democracy (NLD), were on a hunger strike, diplomats said.

But they noted that the fast during daylight hours Tuesday and Wednesday was within the confines of party headquarters, rather than on the street where it would be considered a public demonstration.

Burma has been under martial law and public assembly has been banned since generals seized power in September to quash pro-democracy protests.

August 8 marks the beginning of nationwide strikes last year which forced the resignation of one government and were finally stopped by the coup.

Troop presence in the Burmese capital has increased sharply since June as the anniversary dates of last year's unrest approached.

Opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of independence hero Aung San, was put under house arrest July 20, a day after she called off a large demonstration to commemorate the assassination of her father in 1947.

Authorities accused Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who has become the leading spokesman of Burma's pro-democracy movement, of inciting unrest.

They have since charged she was being used, without her knowledge, by communists to force a change in government.

There were reports of more arrests.

Lawyer Ye Tun, considered a patron of the student-led pro-democracy movement, was taken into protective custody, members of his family said in Rangoon Monday.

Diplomats have said hundreds, and possibly thousands, of people have been detained since Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was put under house arrest.

They said this was an attempt to defuse protest on August 8 as well as unrest on August 14 and August 21 when middle schools and teacher training colleges are scheduled to open throughout Burma. [passage omitted]

More Prisoners Released From Jail 4 August
*BK0508085589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 4 aug 89*

[Text] In accordance with Order No 4/89 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 20 July 1989, four male prisoners and one female detainee were released today from Insein central jail.

Similarly, 13 male prisoners from Shwetahtayta agricultural work camp, 8 male detainees from Ma-ubin jail, 11 male prisoners from Payangasu quarry and 3 male prisoners from Toungoo jail totaling 35 were also released.

To date, 6,638 prisoners, including 6,074 males and 564 females, have been released; and 1,838 detainees, including 1,777 males and 61 females, have been released. So far, 7,851 males and 625 females have been released, making a total of 8,476 prisoners.

Similarly, under Order No 4/89, 3,598 detainees were released from various police lockups and 5,623 persons on bail were also acquitted after all their respective cases were closed.

To date, 17,697 prisoners have been released from jails, prisons, lockups, work camps, and bail.

The release of prisoners continues under Order No 4/89.

SLORC on Capture of Kachin Headquarters
BK0408145589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Excerpts] The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 52d news conference with local and foreign correspondents at 1300 today in the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense. [passage omitted]

Members of the the Information Committee explained on issuance of Special Directive No 1/89 of the SLORC to the State and Divisional Law and Order Restoration Councils and military commanders invested with martial law powers and military operations of the Defense Forces against the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] 4th Brigade headquarters and regimental command headquarters under it. [passage omitted]

The information committee explained that the KIA insurgents based their 4th Brigade headquarters in (Namwein) in (Mong Han) region, the 2d Battalion headquarters under its command in Namsamhu, and the 8th Battalion headquarters in Lwewein and had been active in Kutkai, Hsenwi, Namtu, and Namhkam regions. Military columns from the forward 99th Light Infantry Division under the Northeast Military Command launched military operations against these positions, and the headquarters of the 4th Brigade and 2d Battalion were captured on 24 July 1989 and the headquarters of the 8th Battalion was captured on 27 July.

A total of 15 battles were fought during the operations against the KIA insurgents during which two of our soldiers laid down their lives for the country and five others were wounded. The government troops captured 5 bodies of the KIA insurgents, 14 assorted weapons, 216 rounds of assorted ammunition, 20 slabs of TNT explosives, and 401 assorted buildings. [passage omitted]

In response to a question from an ANTARA correspondent, the Information Committee members explained that reopening of colleges and universities during this year would depend on the prevailing situation. As stated earlier, there are plans to reopen schools stage by stage. As the situation is good after the reopening of primary schools, plans have been made to reopen middle schools. [passage omitted]

The news conference ended at 1340.

Trade Delegation Leaves for Thailand, Singapore
BK0608151589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Aug 89

[Text] A 19-member Burmese trade delegation headed by Colonel Abel, minister of trade and planning and finance, left for Thailand by air at 1330 today for a tour of Thailand and Singapore at the invitation of Dr Subin Pinkayan, minister of commerce of Thailand, and Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, minister of trade and industry of Singapore.

The Burmese trade delegation will discuss bilateral economic, trade, and technical cooperation matters in Thailand and Singapore.

The trade delegation was seen off at the airport by Rear Admiral Maung Maung Khin, minister of energy and mines; Major General Chit Swe, minister of livestock breeding and fisheries and agriculture and forests; Brig Gen Myo Nyunt, commander of the Yangon Military Command; Mr (T. Sundaratnam), Thai charge d'affaires ad interim; Mr (Lam Teck Kim), Singaporean charge d'affaires ad interim; and heads of departments and responsible officials.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Chatchai's Visit Leads to Better Economic Ties
BK0708134589 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 3-day official visit to Malaysia by the Thai prime minister, Tun Chatchai Chunhawan, will be long remembered for several reasons. A definite step has been taken for carrying out joint exploratory activities for oil and natural gas in the Gulf of Siam. This is a maritime region in which there is an overlapping of the territorial waters of both countries.

As far back as 1979 it has been agreed by the two governments that there was a scope for cooperation in respect of exploitation of petroleum resources. In June 1987, the two countries established a joint commission to promote economic cooperation for their mutual benefit. Now, it has been announced officially that by

December of this year a new body will be set up. Known as the Malaysian-Thai Joint Development Authority, it will explore and exploit the rich maritime resources in a designated part of the Gulf of Siam. Their actual mining in the joint development area will begin early next year. The enterprise will set in motion a favorable goodwill effect on the economies of both Malaysia and Thailand.

Petroleum products, including natural gas, constitute the largest share of energy consumed in Thailand. At present, most of its demand is met through imports. A lessening of dependence on external sources of gas and petroleum will mean a net saving of valuable foreign exchange. Thailand has also committed itself to conserving its forest resources which have up to now been freely exploited for fuel wood. The same arguments are applicable to Malaysia except that the Malaysian daily output of crude petroleum is in the region of 350,000 barrels a day. Malaysia's energy policy calls for use of more natural gas and a decrease in the use of petroleum.

Both Malaysia and Thailand have embarked on ambitious development programs. Inevitably, these projects and enterprises will require greater quantities of natural gas and oil. With a rapid improvement in living standards, there will be an increase in demand for energy for domestic purposes, too. Therefore, the agreement reached last week marks a further strengthening of ties between Malaysia and Thailand. It is also possible that Malaysia will supply Thailand with large quantities of building material needed in southern Thailand. There is plenty of cement available in Malaysia. It would be more economic for Thailand to obtain the material from just across the border in northern Malaysia for use in the southern region or provinces of Thailand. There is also a possibility of water being supplied to the northern Malaysian rice-growing areas from Thailand's proposed multi-purpose dam project in the border region. As for tourist projects, this is increasing steadily on both sides of the Thai-Malaysian border. The coming years will see a greater flow of goods, services, and people. Malaysia and Thailand are good neighbors in every sense of the word. The Thai prime minister's visit is sufficient proof of that statement.

Mahathir Stresses Disadvantages of NIC Status
BK0708133789 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0755 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 7 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Countries categorised as newly industrialised countries (NICs) face a possible reduction of their competitiveness and access to markets and chances are that they will diminish with the status and never become fully developed, said Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed Monday.

Mahathir added that the effect of becoming a NIC was to stunt the growth of these countries and even the burden of helping other developing countries was pressed upon them.

Outlining the reasons why Malaysia did not aspire to become a NIC when opening the 10th Malaysian economic convention here, he said when the term NIC was first used by the Western media it was regarded as complimentary and literally a pat on the back for underdeveloped countries.

"But the group of seven rich countries soon latched on to this term to put a brake to the 'Jhnnies come lately' by whatever means possible," he added. Japan had caught the rich countries unaware and they were not going to let anyone else catch them napping again, he said.

Mahathir said countries categorised as NICs had their privileges under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) withdrawn and export quotas were imposed on them while their currencies were revalued and their so-called human rights records were scrutinised "and invariably found wanting".

He added that Malaysia would one day reach the stage of development of the so-called NICs. "But we do not need the title and there should be no such categorisation and discrimination since every country should be free to grow economically and be as rich as the richest or richer still," he said.

He said Malaysia had been invited to conferences of the NICs, the near NICs, and the developed countries and had refused to attend because "we see in this an attempt to categorise and penalise us for our economic performance and to stifle our progress".

Mahathir asked why there should be such an intermediate classification and categorisation as NIC since, when the rich countries were on their way up, no one called them by such a term or put obstacles in their path.

"What right had the rich to arbitrarily take action against any country which is progressing well?" he questioned.

Mahathir Sees Less Government Role in Economy
BK0708133189 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0737 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 7 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia's post-1990 economic policy will continue to ensure that private initiative can firmly assume the role of the principal engine of growth while the role of the government will be downgraded, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed said Monday.

Opening the 10th Malaysian economic convention here, Mahathir said this would mean that the government would continue to adopt a liberal approach in implementing its development policies, particularly those on equity ownership.

He believed the approach would enable the economy to generate the growth in employment and incomes needed to achieve the objectives of reducing poverty and restructuring society. "The size of the cake must be made to grow bigger and bigger so that we have more to distribute", he added.

Dr Mahathir, however, stressed that a certain degree of government intervention would continue to be necessary to redress the social inequalities in the economy.

He said it would be unrealistic to rely entirely on the market mechanism as the sole avenue to deal with those problems and the government would intervene where necessary to assist the less fortunate sections of society.

He said the future of multiracial harmony and national unity in the country would still depend much on the government's role in creating a "caring society".

"Enough care to protect the rights of the weak without depriving the risk takers of the earnings have to be upheld", he added.

Without a doubt, he said, the decade of the 1990s would herald a new era for the Malaysian economy with plenty of new challenges and opportunities. It would mark an important watershed in Malaysian history as the country would have completed the 20-year outline perspective plan (OPP).

Mahathir said it was precisely for this reason that the National Economic Consultative Council (NECC) was established to provide an avenue for Malaysians to contribute to nation building and to devise a unity of purpose in the thrust of policy directions after 1990, together with other spontaneous conferences, seminars and dialogues to refine similar ideas.

"Obviously the government cannot incorporate everyone's ideas, but it will be better able to judge what and what not to do," he added.

Mahathir noted that the mid-term review of the fifth Malaysia plan reckoned that the economy would continue to grow strongly in 1989-90 after a surge in growth of close to 9.0 percent last year.

As the latest indicators suggested that this growth trend could be sustained at least until the early years of the 1990s, the country's optimism towards the decade ahead was founded on current performance, he said.

Trade Surplus in First 5 Months Reported

BK0508091689 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0739 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 5 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia's trade surplus narrowed to 3.6 billion Malaysian ringgit (1.4 billion U.S. dollars) for the first five months of 1989 from five billion ringgit (1.85 billion U.S. dollars) the year-earlier period.

Exports and imports totalled at 25.9 billion ringgit (9.6 billion U.S. dollars) and 22.3 billion ringgit (8.2 billion U.S. dollars) respectively during the review period, the Statistics Department's latest figures showed.

It said that ASEAN countries, Japan, the U.S., and the EEC continued to be Malaysia's major trading partners during the review period.

However, trade with Japan showed a deficit of one billion ringgit (370 million U.S. dollars) while trade with the U.S. remained in Malaysia's favour.

Singapore

Foreign Minister Briefs Parliament on Base Offer
BK0708153389 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 5 Aug 89 p 1

[Excerpts] Singapore is prepared to allow the United States to set up some military facilities here to make it feasible for the Philippines to continue hosting American bases, Parliament heard yesterday.

Announcing this, the minister of state for finance and foreign affairs, Brigadier General (Reservist) George Yeo made it clear that both Singapore and the United States agreed that facilities here could not possibly replace Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in the Philippines.

Singapore, he added, lacked both the size and the strategic location to be a replacement.

He told the House that the guiding principle for Singapore was to maintain the status quo of having the U.S. military presence in the region to preserve the balance of power.

The Philippines, he noted, had stated publicly its desire for other ASEAN countries to share in hosting U.S. military facilities in the region.

As Singapore had publicly supported the presence of U.S. bases in the Philippines, it was prepared to host some facilities.

Brig Gen Yeo, whose ministerial statement came as a surprise to many in and outside Parliament, disclosed that a U.S. team was here in June to survey air and naval facilities here.

Brig Gen Yeo, who began by saying he would like to keep the House informed of ongoing discussions between the United States and Singapore on the future of American military presence in the region and the June visit, made it a point to also reiterate Singapore's endorsement of the ASEAN consensus on establishing a Zone of Peace, Freedom, and Neutrality over the long term.

"However, it also recognises that until this is achieved, a continued U.S. presence in Southeast Asia is desirable," he said.

"This is why it has always expressed its support for a continued U.S. presence in the region."

Said Brig Gen Yeo: "At a time of considerable fluidity in the international environment, a sustained U.S. presence will maintain the balance of power in the wider region, reinforce the stable and peaceful regional environment, and enable the non-community countries in Southeast Asia to concentrate their resources on economic development."

Referring to the Philippines' stated desire for ASEAN to share in hosting U.S. facilities, he said its Foreign Affairs officials had said that if this was done, "they would be able to assure the Filipino people that they are not alone and that there are others who are prepared to share what they call the 'political burden' of hosting the bases".

After his speech, he replied to questions from Dr Lau Teik Soon [member of Parliament from Serangoon Gardens] and Mr S. Chandra Das [member of Parliament from Cheng San] who were worried about reactions from Singapore's neighbours.

Brig Gen Yeo said the sensitivities of neighbouring countries must be taken into account. "But the final decision is ours."

He said the principle was to maintain and preserve the status quo, and if hosting some facilities here would help keep U.S. bases in the Philippines, then Singapore would have achieved this objective.

To Dr Lau's query whether this might be the beginning of a bilateral security arrangement, he said increasing U.S. presence here would not lead to a Singapore-U.S. military treaty as that was not the intention.

Opposition MP from Potong Pasir Chiam See Tong then asked about the extent of the hosting arrangement—whether the United States would get only "garage" or full facilities up to the deployment of nuclear weapons.

Brig Gen Yeo's responded that concrete discussions had not yet taken place. "We are not quite aware of what they are interested in, nor have we told them what we are prepared to offer."

Replying to Dr Ong Chit Chung [member of parliament from Bukit Batok], who was worried that with such hosting, Singapore might become a prime nuclear target in a global conflict, he said Singapore would be a target anyway because of its geo-strategic position and no one could say for sure that the warships that sailed by all the time were not nuclear.

He reassured Dr Ong that U.S. use of facilities here would not lead to American interference in Singapore's politics, as the United States knew, respected, and accepted that this was solely the preserve of Singaporeans.

And the government was mindful of possible social problems, including the spread of venereal diseases and AIDS, he said.

To laughter from the House, he added: "If the Americans do come, we would have to insist that they be on their best behaviour—as indeed they have always been."

Leadership Transition Seen Entering 'Final Stage'
BK0708131089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0932 GMT 7 Aug 89

[By Michele Cooper]

[Text] Singapore, Aug 7 (AFP)—Singapore enters its 25th year of independence on Wednesday, a year in which veteran Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is expected to complete the official handover of power to a new generation of leaders.

No date has been set, but analysts said an announcement would likely be made well in advance to ease the transition.

They dismissed speculation—which has become traditional in advance of national day in the past few years—that Mr. Lee would step down in the near future.

"As a senior Commonwealth leader, the prime minister will certainly continue through October," one analyst said, alluding to the three-yearly conference of Commonwealth heads of government to be held in Kuala Lumpur in October.

Mr. Lee, 66 in September, has dominated local politics for three decades, turning a one-time British colony with no natural resources except its hard-working people into a prosperous city state and a model of success for the region.

He will be stepping aside to make way for a carefully groomed, hand-picked team led by First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, but he will not be leaving the political scene entirely.

Mr. Lee, who said last year he expected a gentle "nudge" from Mr. Goh, his designated successor, when the time was right, is to become a senior minister in the cabinet, where the force of his personality will continue to be felt.

Credited for his considerable achievements, Mr. Lee has also been criticized for his autocratic style—a style which he defends as appropriate for a young, multi-ethnic nation which could easily have disintegrated into chaos.

In a national day rally speech last year, the outspoken prime minister gave a frank and public assessment of his younger cabinet colleagues, suggesting that Mr. Goh notably was "trying to please too many people."

But Mr. Goh said a few days later that this was his style. "I listen, I talk, I try to persuade and try to bring as many people on board as possible," he said, adding: "I regard this style of mine as a strength, not a weakness."

Local observers said Mr. Goh's style was more in keeping with the current mood of Singapore's expanding middle class which, with its higher education levels, wants a greater voice in the country's future.

Mr. Lee's forceful approach, they held, had helped forge a Singaporean identity uniting an ethnic Chinese majority, regarded with suspicion by their anti-communist Muslim neighbors in Malaysia and Indonesia, with sizeable Malay and Indian minorities.

Government efforts at social management have proved effective—too effective, in fact, in the case of the birth control campaign which urged citizens of the island republic to "stop at two."

An alarming drop in the birthrate, especially among upwardly mobile Chinese, led the government to change tack in recent years with a new slogan: "Have three, or more if you can afford it."

Earlier campaigns to make Singapore clean and green worked well, but Singaporeans have privately greeted more recent campaigns with increasing skepticism.

"We're embarrassed when we see 'the toilets of shame' on the front page of THE STRAITS TIMES," a local resident said, referring to a campaign last year aimed at improving public toilet facilities.

"Is that really the image we want to project as a mature nation and international business center?" he asked.

At 48, Mr. Goh might expect to run Singapore for at least the next 15 years, but the prime minister's son, Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, 38, is hot on his heels, in the view of local observers.

Analysts said a turnover at the top could be interpreted as another sign of a maturing nation—or as an indication that Singapore wanted another forceful personality at the helm.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Interviewed on Paris Conference

BK0708084389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Interview with Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen by national mass media on the results of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia—date not given; recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Our respects to Comrade Hun Sen, member of Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the State of Cambodia. In your mission to France to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem, you met with Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, and Sihanouk and attended the roundtable negotiation among the Cambodian parties in preparation for an international conference on the Cambodian problem in Paris. What is your assessment of your recent fifth meeting with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the roundtable negotiation among the Cambodian parties, and the recent Paris international conference?

[Hun Sen] First of all, allow me to express my thanks to all of you for enabling me to make contact with my compatriots following my recent mission in France.

This mission in France by our delegation which I led is of great significance. First, it was my fifth meeting with Samdech Sihanouk; second, we held a roundtable negotiation among the Cambodian parties; and third, the international conference on Cambodia itself was of importance.

I would like to inform all comrades that my fifth negotiation with Samdech Sihanouk can be regarded as unsuccessful because it produced no results. The most important cause for this failure is that, as we all know, Samdech Sihanouk always takes a step forward and two steps backward. This point was the most important factor in the talks between myself and Sihanouk. It is also Samdech Sihanouk's habit to change his mind unexpectedly.

If people still remember that at the beginning of May 1989 I and Samdech Sihanouk held our fourth negotiation in Jakarta, Indonesia, which was regarded as the most successful negotiation because we agreed on many points. Particularly, the international aspect of the Cambodian problem was agreed upon. We also agreed with each other on many points regarding the internal aspect of the problem. However, it is regrettable that after the Jakarta negotiation Samdech Sihanouk withdrew so much from the points he had agreed to in Jakarta. This agreement we had constituted the basis for this international conference on Cambodia. Whatever had been agreed upon in Jakarta was no longer of any value in Paris.

Samdech Sihanouk said that as Sihanouk, and also as the president of FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], he has the same views as Hun Sen. However, in his capacity as president of the tripartite coalition government, Samdech Sihanouk must have consideration for the Khmer Rouge and the Son Sann group. I do not understand this. As president of the tripartite coalition government, Sihanouk played both roles—the leading actor and the supporting actor—at the same time, meaning that he simultaneously acted as president of the tripartite group, as president of FUNCINPEC, and as himself, Samdech Sihanouk. This was why this negotiation did not produce any results.

I must inform you that although no accord was reached in the fifth negotiation between me and Samdech Sihanouk we did not have any serious arguments then. Samdech Sihanouk said we would discuss the conflicting issues at the roundtable on the following day. I met with Samdech Sihanouk on 24 July, and the roundtable meeting which was also attended by His Excellency Son Sann and Khieu Samphan was held on 25 July. Thus, Samdech Sihanouk said we should discuss these matters again at the roundtable after he had consulted with his partners, namely the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann.

Concerning the roundtable, this negotiation was held in a tense atmosphere. It settled nothing. On the contrary, it caused the situation to become even more strained. The greatest tension was caused by the attitude of the Khmer Rouge ringleader, Khieu Samphan. He opposed all the points, and most importantly he raised the possibility of abandoning the consensus of JIM 1 and JIM 2—that is, the first and second informal meetings in Jakarta which were attended by various countries in the region and all Cambodian parties. He asserted that the consensus which was reached in Jakarta was the consensus of Hun Sen, Vietnam, Laos, the ASEAN countries, and particularly Indonesia. It was not the consensus obtained through the agreement of the three Khmer groups. Still, if we remember, not long ago we were assured that both Samdech Sihanouk's delegation and Son Sann's delegation all agreed on what was the consensus at the JIM's. The Khmer Rouge was the only group that had some reserves regarding several points with which they did not agree in JIM's final statement. Consequently, the sabotage of JIM's consensus which has created a framework for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and which considered the Cambodian problem as containing a dual key—the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the prevention of the Pol Pot regime's return to power, the cessation of foreign military aid to Cambodian parties, and the cessation of all foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs—not only blocked the inter-Cambodian talks, but also threatened the success of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

At the same time, the tripartite faction, especially the Khmer Rouge, was opposed to a cease-fire agreement. Therefore, we can see that they are prepared to wage a

war following the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia. This is why they gave no consideration to what we call our good-will proposal calling for a cease-fire agreement aimed at preventing an eventual civil war following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. They then raised a ridiculous argument that they would agree to a cease-fire following the formation of a coalition government. Therefore, they intended to use this cease-fire agreement to dissolve the current Cambodian government. This is unacceptable to us because it stems from the objective of the Khmer Rouge and the tripartite faction to enable the genocidal regime to return to Cambodia.

The hottest issue at the roundtable meeting dealt with how to set up a Cambodian delegation to attend the International Conference on Cambodia. The tripartite faction had the ugliest plan to create a single Cambodian delegation to this international conference. They proposed that I sit in the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea as the second man, to the right of Sihanouk. Samdech Sihanouk declared that he was like President Francois Mitterrand of France and that I was like French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. I would like to clarify here that a year ago in France there were two different parties sharing power at the same time. The president came from one party and the prime minister from another party. Samdech Sihanouk thus said that he was like France's president and that I was like France's prime minister, and that we both of from different parties. I said that I would not do that. President Mitterrand and Chirac are different from Sihanouk and Hun Sen in that although French President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac come from opposing political parties, they stay within the framework of a unified constitution of France; whereas Sihanouk and Hun Sen or Hun Sen and the tripartite faction remain in opposing parties. Therefore, I said that I could not sit with the tripartite delegation. They told me that if I sat with them at this international conference they would invite me to sit with them again at the United Nations. I rejected that idea, saying that I could not sit in the chair of Democratic Kampuchea which is stained with the Cambodian people's blood. I said I could not do that. Samdech Sihanouk then proposed that they should drop the name Democratic Kampuchea and keep only the name Cambodia. I rejected the offer saying that it was not yet time for me to sit there. Moreover, I did not want to sit in the blood-stained chair just because the name was dropped. This issue was thus stalemated during the discussion. As far as our position was concerned, we demanded that there be two Cambodian delegations to this international conference. Psychologically and politically speaking, and in actual form, there presently exists in Cambodia only two opposing forces—the tripartite coalition government on the one side and the current Cambodian government in Phnom Penh on the other. Therefore, it was necessary to form two separate delegations to this international conference.

Finally, a compromise formula was found for the participation in this international conference. I wanted this

international conference to be held and to be a success, but I could not give up our principle that there are two opposing forces in Cambodia. We achieved our compromise by having two delegations with four chairs placed behind the same label of Cambodia. This did not mean that I recognized that Cambodia had only one delegation, nor did I recognize that Cambodia had four delegations, for the tripartite faction participated in the conference in its capacity as the tripartite coalition government. However, this consultation and the subsequent decision was made contrary to international practice. Normally, according to international practice, the seating arrangement at the conference should be made according to the Latin alphabet—that is, according to A, B, C, and D. If this practice was followed, there would have been some discrepancies. I, whose family name is Hun beginning with an H, would come first alphabetically, followed by Khieu Samphan with a K, Norodom Sihanouk with an N, and Son Sann with an S. Therefore, it was funny to see that they found it difficult to accept the fact that the first seat after Brunei should be given to Hun Sen. They then demanded that the seating arrangement be made according to seniority. The oldest had the right to the first chair and the youngest to the last chair. Because this did not relate to my having to join the delegation of the coalition government and because I did not recognize the existence of four delegations of Cambodia, it was not hard for me to make this concession of accepting the seating arrangement according to age. I would like to make clear that of the four delegation heads, I am the youngest. Of all the delegates present at this international conference, I was the youngest. However, the arrangement according to age was made only for the four chairs of the Cambodian delegations. It was funny that the tripartite government attended this conference by trying to divide a single government into three, for there was a delegation led by the president of the coalition government, namely Samdech Sihanouk, another delegation by the prime minister, namely Son Sann, and yet another delegation by the vice president, namely Khieu Samphan. Such a practice, that is to divide a government into three at such an international conference, is unprecedented in this world.

What was the result of such a practice? At times, the tripartite coalition made a show of strong unity, but when the discussion became most heated, Khieu Samphan found himself in utter isolation as the president and prime minister tried to break away from his delegation and let him fight alone, completely isolated. This is unprecedented in the history of international conferences. This discussion was about the international conference. Thus, finally at the roundtable we found a formula to enable us to attend the international conference.

We proposed that the international conference should not be determined by the success or failure of the inter-Cambodian roundtable negotiation. Therefore, although no progress was made at the roundtable negotiation of the Cambodian parties, the conference was

convened according to schedule. The conference proceeded well on the basis of the agreements reached at JIM 1 and JIM 2 as well as the outcome of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks.

Although the tripartite faction tried to erase the agreements reached at the first and second talks in Jakarta and at the negotiations between myself and Sihanouk, the conference recalled the spirit of the outcome of past talks. It can be said that this international conference was successful because all important targets of the work to be continued had been traced. A framework was created for all participants to this conference to continue discussion before arriving at the second ministerial meeting. There are still many difficulties to overcome because it is impossible to immediately settle this problem which has dragged on for a long time. However, if asked whether this conference was successful, I would say that it was a success and that it could surmount the danger of being sabotaged the Khmer Rouge and Khieu Samphan.

[Correspondent] What were the main points of the success at this international conference?

[Hun Sen] There are many noteworthy points that can be considered as successes or agreements at this international conference. They are:

First, the conference proceeded on the basis of the resolutions of JIM 1 and JIM 2 as well as on the outcome of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks. That is, linking the two key aspects of the Cambodian problem, namely the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia on the one hand, and the prevention of the Pol Pot regime's return; the prevention of a civil war following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops; the cessation of foreign military aid to the Cambodian factions; the cessation of foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs; and the guarantee for Cambodia's neutral and nonaligned status on the other hand.

We regard all these points as successes of the conference because they linked all the key issues and aspects concerning a political solution. Also, these decisions were contrary to the spirit of the UN resolutions over the past 10 years regarding the Cambodian problem.

Second, the conference noted the need to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

Third, the conference unanimously noted the need for an effective supervision of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, the cessation of foreign military aid, a cease-fire—if there is any conflagration—and a general election in Cambodia.

Fourth, the conference set up various committees to work in the interval between this first ministerial conference and the second ministerial conference, and selected cochairmen for these committees to lead the work.

Fifth, it was agreed to immediately dispatch to Cambodia a fact-finding mission to gather information and report to the conference; the mission is leaving for Cambodia soon. The dispatch of this mission was proposed by the UN secretary general and was accepted by the conference.

There was also consensus on other points, such as the need to settle the refugee problem, the post-war reconstruction of the country, and the idea of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

We regard all these unanimous agreements as agreements in principle only, for they will encounter many difficulties in implementation. We need agreements on how to implement them. Many call for respect of the Cambodian people's self-determination, but what kinds of implementation measures need to be found in order to realize that goal? Some people have proposed respecting the Cambodian people's self-determination and at the same time have demanded the dissolution of the Cambodian Government and the formation of a coalition government without waiting for the decision of the Cambodian people through elections.

Regarding the international control, some parties have said that it is necessary to set up an international control mechanism outside the framework of the UN role while others said it should be placed under UN responsibility. Therefore, this remains a complex issue. However, important targets have already been set.

[Correspondent] Please, tell us about the attitude of the Khmer Rouge at the international conference. What points did the Khmer Rouge oppose? Why did they oppose them?

[Hun Sen] The Khmer Rouge attempted to sabotage not only the roundtable talks but also the international conference itself.

At this international conference, the Khmer Rouge found themselves utterly isolated. Even China and Singapore did not dare to come out in defense of the Khmer Rouge. Finally, even Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann themselves pulled away from the Khmer Rouge, leaving Khieu Samphan alone.

Khieu Samphan's attitude grossly encroached upon the international conference's internal regulation regarding the rights to contest and to speak. According to the conference's internal regulation, each delegation can contest a question only twice, for 5 minutes the first time and 3 minutes the second. Khieu Samphan contested too

many times and violated the conference's restriction. Moreover, on many occasions Khieu Samphan rose up to speak without asking for permission from the cochairmen. The regulation clearly stipulates that the cochairmen only have the right to allow someone to speak. Khieu Samphan violated this rule, and finally confronted the chairman of the conference himself, namely the French foreign minister. At that time, the French foreign minister was forced to tell him that he was stubborn.

In my opinion this was a very shameful matter—that is, the attitude of the Khmer Rouge or the so-called representative of Democratic Kampuchea. This obstinate attitude of the Khmer Rouge extremely bored the entire conference since everyone else had agreed on all the issues. Even Sihanouk and Son Sann agreed with the conference. Khieu Samphan alone caused the conference to drag on. Other participants were hungry and tired. This caused the conference to experience great difficulties, all because of Khieu Samphan alone. Khieu Samphan opposed all points in the working documents. However, he paid particular attention to three basic points:

1. He wanted the formation of an ad hoc committee for the discussion of Cambodia's internal problems.

Concerning this matter, I would like to inform you that the conference has established a number of committees, including the coordinating committee. The first committee shall discuss mainly the question of international control; the second committee shall focus on international guarantee for Cambodia's independence and neutrality status and the prevention of the recurrence of the genocidal regime; and the third committee shall discuss the repatriation of refugees and the reconstruction of the country.

The conference did not intend to interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs. For this reason, it created an ad hoc committee which shall be composed of all Cambodian parties with the two cochairmen as coordinators. Khieu Samphan opposed this point, wanting the conference to set up a committee like the other committees to be composed of various countries and discuss Cambodia's internal problems. We did not understand this. On the one hand, he wanted the right to self-determination; on the other hand, he demanded the creation of a quadripartite government with Vietnam or other countries joining to form this government. This is contrary to what we would call respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

2. Regarding the composition of the cochairmanship of the committees: The cochairmen of the committees were introduced by the cochairmen of the conference after consultation with various participating delegations. The first committee was chaired by two cochairmen, one from India and the other from Canada; the second

committee by Laos and Malaysia; and the third committee by Japan and Australia. Khieu Samphan opposed the first and second committees because he said that Canada and India were not very sympathetic toward the Khmer Rouge. Regarding the second committee, he probably wanted to single out Laos and also Malaysia, which lately seems to have been distancing itself from the Khmer Rouge.

3. What Khmer Rouge Khieu Samphan opposed was the fact-finding mission proposed by the UN secretary general. He was most adverse to this issue. We can understand that he was opposed to a UN-sponsored fact-finding mission because he was probably afraid that this mission might visit his areas along the Cambodian-Thai border, including the Khmer Rouge-held refugee camps that for more than 10 years have not permitted any international organizations to enter to gather information or to give relief to the refugees. They were afraid that if this mission went to these refugee camps the people of the camps might rise up to demand their rights to leave the Khmer Rouge camps in the presence of the UN mission. Moreover, we have learned that the Khmer Rouge has invented new pretexts to slander the State of Cambodia. For example, they have charged that Vietnam has not been withdrawing its troops, but that it has been disguising and hiding its troops in the army of the Cambodian government, and so on. Therefore, the latest pretexts would be proven wrong. They were worried that the UN fact-finding mission would see the truth once it arrived in Cambodia and this would lessen the effectiveness of their slanders. More importantly, what was really behind all their protests—and Samdech Sihanouk told me about this—was that the Khmer Rouge were opposed to a political solution. They did not want a political solution. What they wanted was to continue the blood-letting war. For this reason, the Khmer Rouge tried so hard to sabotage not only the inter-Cambodian negotiations but also the international conference itself, attempting to force the conference to suspend its session.

[Correspondent] Esteemed Comrade, here is my fourth question: In the past as at present, the truth has always been that the Khmer Rouge are the obstacle to settlement of the Cambodian conflict. Therefore, how do we solve this Khmer Rouge problem?

[Hun Sen] It is common knowledge that the Khmer Rouge is the obstacle of the peace process in Cambodia. They massacred 3 million Cambodians. They destroyed virtually everything in Cambodia when they wielded power here. For the past 10 years, they have attempted by all means to undermine the Cambodian people's rebirth. And now, they are endangering a peaceful political solution in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge remain the danger threatening the peaceful existence of the Cambodian people.

In general, people agree that it is imperative to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power and to prevent them from waging a civil war. This was the

consensus. Even China expressed this opinion. However, the current important issue is to find measures to stop the Khmer Rouge. This is very thorny problem to be solved. Sihanouk, the tripartite faction, and several other countries proposed that in order to prevent the Polpotist Khmer Rouge from returning to power or prevent a Khmer Rouge-provoked civil war, we must share both political and military power with the Khmer Rouge after the dissolution of the present Cambodian government. This proposal is contrary to what they want, namely to free the Cambodian people from the menace of the Pol Pot regime and the threat of a Pol Potist-initiated civil war. Such a proposal is tantamount to making the Cambodian people hostages of the Pol Potists requiring that the vital interests of the Cambodian people be used as ransom to lure Pol Pot away from seizing power and waging a civil war. What we would achieve instead, and this we can sense, would be to create an opportunity for the Pol Potists to grab power or provoke a civil war that no one could limit or control.

Simultaneously demanding these two issues—on the one hand, to maintain the Polpotist forces both politically and militarily and, on the other, to dissolve the present government in Cambodia which is the sole force effective enough to prevent the return of the Pol Pot regime—is certainly tantamount to opening the door for the return of the Pol Potists. To share political and military power with the Khmer Rouge in order to seduce the Pol Potists away from waging a civil war or seizing power is to give them an opportunity to return to power. We hold that the Cambodian people should not be made hostages of Pol Pot in this way. This would cause an unexpectedly enormous danger like the one between 1975 and 1978.

I do not think we should share power with Pol Pot to seduce him from seizing power or waging a civil war. The experiences of history show us that a savage regime like Pol Pot's should not be given any concessions or encouragement, for this would only lead it to excesses in crime. Therefore, we should not provide any seduction or encouragement for that criminal. To limit the Pol Potists, we must punish them by immediately cutting off military and other aid to them. We must see to it that the Pol Potists are deprived of armed forces, for these armed forces are the tool for the seizure of power, the provocation of a civil war, and the massacre of the people. To prevent them from provoking a civil war, seizing power, and massacring the people, we must by all means deprive them of the armed forces and deny them the use of refugee camps in Thailand for political and military purposes. We must also punish the important ringleaders by bringing them to trial for their crimes of genocide. This does not mean that we completely reject the Pol Potists or the Khmer Rouge. We are going to make it possible for any one of them who has abandoned arms to return and live with the Cambodian people and to enjoy all rights in contributing to national reconciliation and exercising their rights as any other citizens.

Therefore, we vehemently demand that they be deprived of the armed forces, but we will give them a political role

and all political freedoms that would allow them to carry out activities in the political life of the society.

[Correspondent] There seems to be great difficulty in solving the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem concerning the political and military structures during the transitional period. How should we deal with this question?

[Hun Sen] The question of political and military structures during the transitional period is very tough to solve, for it concerns all the Cambodian parties involved in the negotiation and influences the solution of the international aspect of the Cambodian problem as well. Our enemy demands the dissolution of our government and the formation of a provisional quadripartite government to also include the Pol Potists. We cannot accept such a demand for three important reasons:

First, the dissolution of the current government in Cambodia, the sole genuine force in Cambodia, and the formation of a quadripartite coalition government with the Khmer Rouge permitted to play both a political and military role constitutes a considerable opportunity for the genocidal Pol Pot regime to return to power or for Pol Pot to wage a civil war that no one could limit or control. Such a civil war would happen right in Phnom Penh and other cities, for at that time the Pol Potists would be allowed to return to the cities in the form of an army within the framework of a political solution which would demand our dissolution and introduce a quadripartite coalition government.

Second, it would be a violation of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. Our official position is that we do not oppose the dissolution of the current government in Cambodia, nor do we oppose the formation of a multiparty coalition government or a national reconciliation government. But the ones who have the right to dissolve the government and form a new government are the Cambodian people who can do that through elections. Only the Cambodian people have the right to form a government, dissolve the government, and elect their leaders, including the head of state and head of government. Therefore, it is not the current Cambodian parties which have the right to dissolve or form a government nor is it the right of other countries to form or dissolve a government in Cambodia. All these affairs must be undertaken by the Cambodian people through a free, equal election under an effective international control mechanism.

Therefore, we do not accept this question on the grounds that it violates the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

Third, this question of dissolving the current government is an unfair practice in a political solution. For more than 10 years, using all means—political, military, economic, and diplomatic—they have failed to topple us. When we sat at the negotiating table, they demanded

that we commit suicide through the dissolution of our government and creation of a coalition government. They have done virtually nothing but ask for everything that they do not have. We cannot accept that. I am not afraid to lose the power of our party and government, nor am I afraid to lose my own power. However, the ones who have the right to distribute the shares of any other power are the Cambodian people. Other parties must not pick up this group or that individual to wield power. The right to do this must be handed to the Cambodian people. This task must not be performed with any violations or injustices.

Our position is that we are considering the safety and stability of the nation following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops. Our concern is for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and fairness in a political solution. For this reason, we proposed that the present political and military status quo remain intact until the elections are completed. In order to proceed with this task, we proposed the formation of a supreme steering council [SSC] with the participation of high-level Cambodian opposition parties and of Cambodian personalities both inside and outside the country.

This SSC shall have the duty of guiding the implementation of any agreements reached by the opposing parties. It is to be an organization independent of the current two governments, one inside and the other outside the country. It shall prepare the election laws and other laws concerning the elections; organize and conduct the elections; and supervise the elections. Therefore, our present government will merely be an administration which takes care of the daily socioeconomic activities. We will not interfere in internal affairs or election work at all, for the elections will be under the full authority of this SSC. When the elections are completed, the national assembly will be formed, a new constitution adopted, and a new government established; the present two governments will dissolve automatically.

Except for the military forces of Pol Pot which we demanded be eliminated in exchange for their political role to join the elections, the armed forces of the other parties will be frozen in number and in place and will observe a cease-fire in place. We have proposed an agreement on a cease-fire in place to suspend the conflagration pending the completion of the elections. After the elections, when a new government is formed, this new government shall deal with the armed forces. If it wants to dissolve all armies and form a new army, that will be its right. If it wants to incorporate all existing armies of the remaining parties into a single army, that, too, will be the right of this new government.

As for the date of the elections, it is our opinion that it should not be too long after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. We understand that in this transitional period; however, the sooner the better. It would be dangerous if they are held too late, for

should the time between the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and the elections be too long there would be violations of the cease-fire agreement and of other agreements and everything would be destroyed. For this reason, we proposed that this transition period be short.

Also on this occasion, I would like to inform our compatriots as well as our cadres, personnel, and armed forces of the point raised by the international conference concerning the interim quadripartite authority headed by Samdech Sihanouk. I would like to tell you that this provisional authority is not a government. This is part of a compromise formula between the current government and the SSC. Therefore, we must use the term authority, whose duty is to organize the elections; this term remains a subject for discussion. The on-going discussion will deal with the creation of an organization for which an appropriate name will be found later but whose role and duty will be defined within the framework of national reconciliation and election procedures.

Therefore, let it be said that I did not lead a delegation to France in order to accept the formation of a quadripartite coalition government. I would like to say that the official position of our government on the term quadripartite is that there are only two opposing forces in Cambodia—the State of Cambodia on the one side, and the tripartite coalition government on the other. Therefore, only the two opposing groups are to take part in the SSC or this provisional authority. It should be understood that the tripartite faction—that is, the government of the other side, is made up of three parties. Therefore, they can manage it the way they want [words indistinct] it is their business. This is our official position.

There should not be any misunderstanding about the formation of a quadripartite coalition government. It was only a topic of discussion; a provisional steering organization is to be formed to conduct the elections. Nothing more than that. It is our absolute principle that we are not going to dissolve our government and form this quadripartite government. I beg all compatriots to remain calm about this matter.

[Correspondent] Esteemed Comrade, [words indistinct]. In the near future, will it be possible to solve it comprehensively? If this is impossible, how would it be solved? In case we fail to solve it, would the Vietnamese volunteer troops withdraw from Cambodia?

[Hun Sen] The Cambodian conflict has been going on for nearly 20 years now; not just since 1979 when we toppled the Pol Pot regime. Everybody knows that Lon Nol's coup d'etat and the U.S. aggression in Cambodia were the most important causes leading toward the stage of transferring Cambodia from peace to devastating war. Afterwards, the genocidal regime perpetrated serious crimes against the lives and property in Cambodia, and we toppled this genocidal regime because of its crimes. For more than 10 years since we toppled the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the war has been going on ceaselessly.

Therefore, this war is nearly 20-years-old now. Many parties and many countries have been involved in this conflict; a conflict which cannot be solved immediately.

The official position of our government is that we want a global solution covering both the international and internal aspects of the problem. A global solution covering both the internal and international aspects is the best solution to ensure a lasting peace for the Cambodian people, the end of the dispute and national reconciliation, and the reconstruction of the country.

However, we must also be realistic about the current situation in Cambodia and Southeast Asia. The international aspect of the Cambodian problem has produced many settlements already at a time when the internal aspect is experiencing a stalemate because of the sabotage attempts by the Khmer Rouge. The international aspect includes the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the prevention of the return of the Pol Pot regime, the cessation of foreign military aid to the Cambodian parties, and the cessation of foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. All these proceedings are to be carried out under an effective international control. While the international aspect is being settled, the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem is bogged down, particularly concerning the role of the Khmer Rouge in a political solution in Cambodia, which we call measures to prevent the return of the Pol Potist regime, and the political and military structures in the transitional period.

How do we solve the problems we are facing when the internal aspect is deadlocked and the international aspect is likely to be solved?

The second foreign ministers' international conference is less than 1 month away. If we had found a global solution it would have been perfect; it would have been the realization of our dreams as well as those of all delegations attending the international conference. However, such a prospect is not very promising at this time because the Khmer Rouge rejected everything, even the inter-Cambodian roundtable. Will we be able to solve this complex problem within the coming few weeks? It will be tough. Therefore, the international conference will have to adhere to only two positions.

The first position is to try to solve any problems that can be solved and continue to try to solve the remaining problems—that is, to solve the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, the prevention of the Pol Pot regime's return and a civil war through the cessation of military aid to all Cambodian parties in Cambodia, the cessation of interference in Cambodia's internal affairs, and the creation of an international control mechanism in order to proceed with the control of all the above-mentioned actions. At the same time, all Cambodian parties should be encouraged to carry on the talks in order to solve their internal problems. This is the first measure that the conference might have to choose. This

means that we should not give up on trying to find a global solution, but we must go at it step-by-step by solving any problems that can be solved before working on the remaining problems in order to realize the ultimate goal—to achieve the global solution. This is the first possibility that the conference might have to choose.

The second possibility is that nothing will be achieved if we let the internal problems become the obstacle to the settlement of the international aspect. We believe that letting the internal problems obstruct the international aspect means prolonging the misery of the Cambodian people, the war of destruction, and the foreign interference in the Cambodian conflict, which would only stimulate a civil war and make this conflict more complex. Whatever happens, with or without a political solution, we have made it very clear that the Vietnamese troops will completely pull out of Cambodia within the period from 21 to 26 September. The remaining 26,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia will completely leave, and as of 27 September no Vietnamese troops will be in Cambodia.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] The comrade chairman represented the Cambodian Government and people at the Paris international conference and accepted the dispatch of the fact-finding mission as proposed by the UN secretary general. Is this a change in the Cambodian government's position toward the UN role in the solution to the Cambodian problem?

[Hun Sen] This is the first time that our government has accepted a proposal of the UN secretary general—this time concerning the dispatch of a fact-finding mission to gather information in Cambodia. When I say in Cambodia I do not mean only the interior of Cambodia, but also along the Cambodian-Thai border, especially in the refugee camps and other camps under the oppression of the Pol Potists, the Sihanoukists, and Son Sannians. Why did we accept such a fact-finding mission? Let me tell you that this is not a change in the position of the Cambodian government regarding the UN role in the political solution to the Cambodian problem at all. It was made for the two following reasons:

First, it was clearly stressed in the proposal of the UN secretary general that this mission is not related to the UN resolutions and the UN role in the future solution of Cambodia. In this connection, I would like to inform you that the foreign minister of Canada met me twice in order to focus on this matter. The foreign minister of Australia also discussed this matter with me. The document on the fact-finding mission does not deal with the role of the United Nations. On the contrary, the United Nations stressed that it would not concern or affect any party or country. This is the first reason.

Second, we want the international conference to have sufficient information before it makes any decision on the international control mechanism. We are running out of time. We should help the commission to acquire

sufficient information so that it can report this information to the international conference which can then make a decision and take a clear-cut position. All this would be made possible thanks to the information provided by the mission after going to Cambodia. Totally contrary to the position of the Khmer Rouge's Khieu Samphan, who opposed the dispatch of such a mission to gather information, we are sincere in our desire to bring about an effective control in suspected areas. All suspected areas must be clearly controlled and verified. This is the sincerity of our desire to find a political solution to the conflict in Cambodia.

We have not change our view on the role of the United Nations. As long as the United Nations continues to recognize one side and oppose the other—that is, to recognize the tripartite coalition government and Pol Pot while opposing us, the United Nations can play no role in the solution to the Cambodian problem. We only accept the personal role of the UN secretary general and the mission proposed by him, but we do not accept the role of the United Nations. Should the United Nations leave the Cambodian seat vacant, we would review the role of the UN regarding the search for a political solution in Cambodia.

[Correspondent] I have seen on television a report on the conference. I noticed that you remained constantly unperturbed toward the odious, dirty words of the Singaporean foreign minister and Khieu Samphan, who represents the Khmer Rouge. At times, you even smiled at various other delegates at the conference. Why did you choose to keep such an attitude?

[Hun Sen] It is true that Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge and the foreign minister of Singapore made the most abject remarks. I considered them childish utterances. If I did not respond it did not mean that I was left speechless. There were a number of reasons for me not to retort.

First, I was on this mission as a representative of a political party, as head of a government, and especially as the representative of the Cambodian nation's honor and virtue. I had to think about that.

Second, I clearly knew that the international conference was a place to find reconciliation, not a place to spawn disputes or name names. If it were a place for naming names and provoking quarrels, there would have been no need to convene an international conference to seek a peaceful reconciliation.

Third, I clearly knew that the troublemakers would eventually isolate themselves. Many ASEAN delegates told me that Singapore's voice is not that of ASEAN. They even asked whether the Singaporean foreign minister had gone overboard with his language and attitude.

All these reasons kept me from countering the odious, disgusting remarks which are normally made by dumb children. I maintained a firm attitude in my capacity as the representative of the virtue and honor of the Cambodian nation, a people who used to enjoy a glorious, ancient civilization. My single response at that time was when I said to the cochairmen of the conference and the delegates attending the conference: Excellencies Cochairmen, all excellencies, I take the floor here and do not wish to use obnoxious words like some persons have done.

My remark caught the attention of many delegations. It was a noble gesture that was applauded by the conference.

Moreover, I knew very well that even if the Singaporean foreign minister or Khieu Samphan cursed me until both of them dropped dead in their seats, the Cambodian nation and myself would not perish. Even if Singapore launched an all-out attack against Cambodia, it would not be able to crush the Cambodian nation and myself. For that reason, there was no need for me to return the verbal attack.

[Correspondent] Comrade, it was reported that there would be a roundtable meeting on 2 August, but there was only the meeting between you and Samdech Sihanouk. What prevented the roundtable meeting?

[Hun Sen] At the end of the 1st day of the foreign ministers' meeting at the international conference, there was a dinner at the French Foreign Ministry. I then met Samdech Sihanouk in a quiet meeting at the French Foreign Ministry. We discussed several questions, including the need to reopen a roundtable meeting among the Cambodian parties. Samdech Sihanouk and I agreed that there should be a meeting on 2 August because the international conference was to wind up on 1 August. We agreed to meet again on 2 August before all the delegations from Cambodia left one another so as to help facilitate the tasks of the working groups in various working committees. Samdech Sihanouk said that he did not object, but that it would be difficult to convince Khieu Samphan and Son Sann to join the meeting. Samdech Sihanouk and I then agreed to ask the cochairmen of the conference, namely the French and Indonesian foreign ministers, to invite Khieu Samphan and Son Sann to join the meeting. Our proposal was met with warm welcome by France and Indonesia, but was rejected by the Khmer Rouge's Khieu Samphan. At first, he did not make his rejection official. On the evening of 1 August, I asked Samdech Sihanouk for confirmation on whether there would be a meeting on 2 August. Samdech Sihanouk answered that he agreed with the idea but that Khmer Rouge opposed it. Finally, Samdech Sihanouk and I held a meeting which was not considered the sixth Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting. It was only a consultation before I left Paris.

The main obstacle to another inter-Cambodian roundtable conference was therefore the objection put forth by the Khmer Rouge. It is obvious that the Khmer Rouge has never wanted to see a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Consequently, we are worried how the conference will do if the internal problems of Cambodia are not settled by the time the second ministerial meeting of the international conference begins at the end of this month. This is what we are worried about now. Nevertheless, Samdech Sihanouk and I will continue to meet each other both officially and unofficially.

[Correspondent] Thank you, comrade. Besides this international conference, do you have any words for our compatriots?

[Hun Sen] As in the past, after each of my missions abroad, I always give verbal greetings, wishes, and appeals to my compatriots inside the country. This interview should replace my message to the compatriots. What I wish most to emphasize to our compatriots is that as long as there are Pol Potists, peace cannot return to Cambodia. The Pol Potists in whatever forms, with or without a political solution, will always threaten the lives of the Cambodian people. The peace talks began in 1987. This was just an international conference held which was attended by many countries. We have seen what the true situation will be between now and the next international conference. We have not yet completely lost hope for a global solution, but we are not overly hopeful of any solution. We clearly know that with or without a political solution the Polpotists remain the permanent threat and menace to the lives of the Cambodian people and to peace in Cambodia. What clearly testifies to that fact is that the Pol Potists and their other two coalition partners have rejected the proposed agreement on a cease-fire in Cambodia. Therefore, it is evident that they are trying to carry on the war of massacre against our Cambodian people. Consequently, the duty of our people and our armed forces is to continue the struggle. We want peace even more now considering that we have been through nearly 20 years of bloody war. We have patiently and with great restraint been through many negotiations in order to settle this conflict. We want peace but we must not let the enemy kill us without fighting back. For this reason, we have only two options in the future—to live or to die. If we want to die, let us not fight. If we want to live, we must fight to prevent the return of the Pol Pot regime or the continuation of the war by Pol Pot. The war is nothing strange. It has been going on for years. But we know that big or small a war is bad for the lives of the people and for national reconstruction. We do not want war, but we are forced to wage the struggle and continue the war because it is a war the enemy has imposed on us. Therefore, there is no other option but to fight.

Therefore, to date, there has been no cease-fire agreement because the enemy rejected it. No peace solution has been achieved yet. The enemy will surely continue to attack us. Our duty is thus to continue staving off the danger and threat of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's

return and the expansion of the war by the Pol Potists and their allies. We must thus continue to follow the line chosen by our party and government. Besides the fighting duty to prevent the return of the genocidal regime's return, another major task is to increase production according to the new economic policy. Following the political and economic reforms that have created much rejoicing for our people, we must frantically carry out activities by concentrating particularly on agricultural production especially the food crops during this rainy season so that we have sufficient food and maintain price stability in the markets.

At the same time, I take this opportunity to wish all compatriots the best of health and great successes. I promise all of you that I will do my best at the coming international conference to bring about a genuine peace in which the Cambodian people and Cambodian nation will be freed from the abominable danger of the genocidal regime's recurrence, ushering into Cambodia an era of independence, sovereignty, nonalignment, and prosperity in national reconstruction. Thank you.

UN Fact-Finding Mission Arrives in Phnom Penh
BK0708124389 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1109 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 7— The United Nations technical mission headed by Norwegian Lieutenant General Martin Vadset arrived in Phnom Penh Monday afternoon.

Lt Gen. Vadset, who worked as chief of the U.N. peacekeeping forces based in Jerusalem, is leading a 15-member team including officers from Australia, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Malaysia, and Poland.

The fact-finding mission, set up in furtherance of the document on the organization of work adopted by the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, will study the feasibility of deploying an international mechanism in Cambodia to monitor the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and keep the peace afterwards.

The mission will also examine the state of roads, airports and communications in Cambodia. The officers and the civilian members of the team are to wear blue berets and U.N. insignia but they are not armed.

The mission came exclusively under the authority of U.N. General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar who took part in the recent Paris conference on Cambodia.

Prime Minister Hun Sen, upon his arrival at Pochentong Airport here last Saturday after attending the Paris conference, declared that the State of Cambodia would do its best to facilitate activities of the U.N. technical mission in Cambodia.

Fact-Finding Mission Begins Work

BK0808135789 Hong Kong AFP in English 1308 GMT
8 Aug 89

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Aug 8 (AFP)—A U.N. fact-finding team began its first full day of work here Tuesday amid reports that Phnom Penh forces had launched a fresh offensive against Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the west of the country.

The head of the U.N. mission, Norwegian Lieutenant General Martin Vadset, said Tuesday that the team would work without assumptions on the eventual make-up of an international body to monitor a peace settlement in Cambodia.

"We will carry out our evaluation of the situation and the needs of an international control mechanism (ICM) regardless of how the Paris conference decides its make-up or whether the United Nations will be involved," Lt. Gen. Vadset said.

He said the fact-finding team will work according to "optimal" objectives that may be established at the international conference in Paris, which opened July 30 to decide among other issues on what the ICM's role should be and how the body should be organized.

The ICM's duties could entail supervision not only of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, but also of a ceasefire and subsequent general elections if the country's warring factions agree.

The 15-member U.N. mission, set up by the Paris conference to assess the needs of the ICM, arrived here Monday, a day after the Phnom Penh government agreed to a role for the United Nations in restoring peace to the country.

"The initial contact with Cambodians has been excellent," said one member of the mission after a meeting Monday with Phnom Penh Vice Defence Minister Keo Kim Yan, during which the team's week-long program was finalised.

The U.N. delegate said the team will be divided into three groups which will visit different regions of Cambodia, notably the northwestern provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap and areas along the border with Vietnam.

Phnom Penh and Hanoi have announced that Vietnamese forces in Cambodia will be withdrawn completely by September 27. Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia in December 1978 to overthrow a Khmer Rouge regime held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people during nearly four years in power.

Hanoi installed a new government in Phnom Penh and has backed it in fighting a resistance coalition grouping the Khmer Rouge with the non-communist forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann.

Lt. Gen. Vadset, who is accompanied by a political advisor, Jamshid Anvar of Iran, is scheduled to meet Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen, Defence Minister Tea Banh and Interior Minister Sun Song during his stay here.

The mission, which is to meet Thursday with Hanoi officers responsible for the troop withdrawal, is also expected to visit the port of Kampong Som, the sea point of departure for evacuating Vietnamese troops.

The team includes military officers from Australia, Britain, Canada, France, Malaysia, Norway, India, Indonesia and Poland and civilians from Iran and Jamaica.

A Phnom Penh legislator said meanwhile that Phnom Penh forces had launched an offensive "several days ago" against Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the west of the country.

The offensive, to the south of Sisophon and to the north of Pailin, is aimed at destroying Khmer Rouge "bases, arms stockpiles, and fuel dumps," said Khieu Kanharith, a member of the National Assembly and editor of the weekly KAMPUCHEA newspaper.

The Khmer Rouge gained a foothold in the Pailin region last month but Phnom Penh forces have retaken "most of the positions" taken by the guerrillas, according to General Tea Banh.

Vietnamese forces were involved in the current counter-offensive, but without their artillery, which has already been withdrawn from the zone, Mr. Khieu Kanharith said.

"We must neutralize, or at least weaken the Khmer Rouge as much as possible before the Vietnamese troops withdraw," he added.

The offensive is taking place close to the Thai-Cambodia border and Mr. Khieu Kanharith acknowledged that Phnom Penh forces may penetrate Thai territory.

"If we do spill over into Thai territory we hope Bangkok will understand," he said, adding that troops had strict orders forbidding them to fire on civilians or Thai troops.

Gen. Tea Banh admitted some days ago that Phnom Penh's troops had penetrated Thai territory in a previous offensive and that its artillery had shelled Khmer Rouge camps in Thailand.

Khmer Rouge Reportedly Fails To Infiltrate
BK0808094989 Hong Kong AFP in English 0815 GMT 8 Aug 89

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Aranyaprathet, Thai-Cambodian border, Aug 8 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge has failed over the past year in a drive to infiltrate civilian populations into Cambodia, refugee, military and aid sources along the Thai-Cambodian border said.

But the former bloody rulers of Cambodia, now the main guerrilla group fighting a Vietnamese occupation, are pushing ahead, especially in battles in the lucrative gem-mining frontier area of Pailin, the sources said in interviews in late July.

This analysis of the guerrilla war comes as Phnom Penh said last week its troops have recaptured most of the positions the Khmer Rouge has besieged for the past month in western Cambodia, especially in Pailin.

An international conference on Cambodia is currently underway in Paris and a United Nations team left Bangkok Monday for Cambodia to review conditions for monitoring the pullout of Vietnamese troops promised by Hanoi for September.

The Khmer Rouge has made attempts for at least a year to move people into Cambodia, according to analysts, who say this is to prepare a civilian base for either elections after a peaceful settlement or a fight for power, or both.

Cambodians living under the Vietnam-backed regime would fight against a return of the Khmer Rouge, Phnom Penh has said.

"It is fair to say the Khmer Rouge have been roundly defeated in their policy of moving populations into Cambodia," said one aid worker.

A Khmer Rouge administrator said his group has been trying to get people into Cambodia but has been forced to retreat at several points.

An official for a non-communist group allied with the Khmer Rouge said they "have been blocked each time by shellings."

The Khmer Rouge, who killed hundreds of thousands in imposing fanatic Marxism from 1975 until it was toppled by Vietnam in 1979, controls a population of 55,000 in four U.N.-assisted camps in Thailand.

But they are believed to have at least that number in secret camps in hilly, heavily jungled sectors of the frontier which are a war zone and banned to international agencies.

Western diplomats have charged that people are kept isolated at these sites to keep them dedicated to the guerrilla fight.

Khmer Rouge civilian populations in the southern part of the 700 kilometre (430 mile) border have been driven back by shelling from Cambodia by Vietnam and Vietnam-backed Cambodian forces.

There have been similar attempts blocked in the northern sector of the frontier but activity there is believed to be less than in the south.

The movement in the south of the Khmer Rouge civilian population has been a leapfrogging one, in Thailand along the border including both hidden and secret camps.

In June 1988, the Khmer Rouge started to move several thousand people from Ta Luan, about six kilometres (four miles) from the border and to which the United Nations and other international agencies had access, to a camp known as V-3, which is believed to be on the frontier.

V-3 was shelled in November, driving the people back towards ta Luan.

But not all returned to Ta Luan, which United Nations officials had planned to evacuate to a camp called Site K designed to give refugees previously in hidden camps some international protection and aid.

Many ended up in a new camp called Kaiche, a few kilometres closer to the border than Ta Luan. Kai Che is out of reach for Westerners, with access blocked by a Thai Marine checkpoint on a red dirt road.

Kai Che and other sites were shelled in April. The beleaguered Khmer Rouge populations were regrouped in a camp known as Phum Thmei, or New Camp, at the base of a mountain called Khao Phlu, military sources said.

The population there was several thousand, perhaps many more, according to diplomats and aid officials who work along the border.

Phum Thmei was shelled in early July, setting off an exodus to Site K.

About 2,000 of up to 10,000 who fled to Site K have already returned to Phum Thmei.

Aid workers said some were forced back at gunpoint, after refusing to leave the U.N.-assisted camp.

6-Month Successes of 69th Cavalry Regiment Noted
BK0808050789 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Trei Savun, station stringer in the 69th Cavalry Regiment reported that during the 1st half of 1989 the 69th Cavalry Regiment in combat coordination with the 179th Brigade, 6th Brigade, and 71st Regiment, respectively, of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces and with the front-line units conducted sweep operations against the enemy hiding in the jungles along the border and in a number of major targets. It clashed with all kinds of enemy soldiers, killing 240, wounding 173, and capturing 5, and seized 2 walkie-talkies, 17 AK's, 7 M-16's, 1 B-40.5, 1 K-54, 2 recorders and cameras, 15 metric tons of assorted munitions, and some other war materiel.

On 30 June 1989, two remnants of the Sihanoukist forces surrendered to the 69th Regiment, bringing along a B-40.5 with four rockets and an AK.

Khmer Rouge's Khieu Samphan Interviewed
BK0708094689 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Interview with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan by Bangkok Army Television correspondent Niramon Methisuwakun in Paris at the International Conference on Cambodia—date not given]

[Text] Our correspondent, Niramon Methisuwakun, who is in Paris to cover the International Conference on Cambodia, was accorded an opportunity to interview Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge, on his opinion about the future of Cambodia.

Niramon Methisuwakun asked Khieu Samphan in which way he would like to see the problem of Cambodia settled?

[Begin Khieu Samphan recording—in Cambodian, fading into Thai translation] There must be a comprehensive settlement, that is, a settlement of both internal and external problems simultaneously. He said that the first thing to do following the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia is to set up a body whose duty is to screen the people—who are the Cambodians and who are the Vietnamese. This is because the Vietnamese people in disguise are mixing with the Cambodian people everywhere now. [end recording]

Niramon asked how possible it is to hold an election within 3 months after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

[Begin Khieu Samphan recording—in Cambodian fading into Thai translation] Khieu Samphan said he wants the Cambodian people who are living along the Thai border, in Canada and the United States to return and live together. He said it would take a long time to build

up a new life. Cambodian families are still living separately. They have lost identification papers and other official documents during the war. With all kinds of problems like this, how could we expect to hold an election within 3 months after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. [end recording]

Niramon asked him what are the things to be done in the first place and which type of political and economic system is suitable for future Cambodia.

[Begin Khieu Samphan recording—in Cambodian fading into Thai translation] Khieu Samphan said that there is a need to first achieve national unity among the Cambodian people. As for the political and economic system, he said that Cambodia should have a democratically organized, with a free economy and market competition. He said that this line of thinking is shared by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. However, this could cause divisiveness among the people. Khieu Samphan therefore thinks that there should be a nationwide union set up to act as a coordinator inside the system to promote unity within the nation. [end recording]

Laos

Kaysone Phomvihane To Visit PRC 'Soon'

BK0808052089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0507 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 8 (AFP)—Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane is expected to visit China soon, Laotian officials said Tuesday [8 August].

The officials, contacted in Vientiane by telephone, gave no dates for the visit to China by Mr. Kaysone, who is also the head of Laos' ruling Communist Party.

Laos has been at the forefront of communist Indochina's efforts to improve relations with China.

The countries, comprising Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, are dominated by Vietnam, a Soviet ally.

Feature on Khukrit's Attitude Toward Relations

BK0808125189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Feature: "A Dog Barks at an Elephant"]

[Text] The old saying, a dog barking at an elephant, has been said by the Lao people since time immemorial. The metaphor has its clear meaning and is used for any incident resembling a dog barking at an elephant or a car. The author has no intention of using words like dog or elephant to offend or humiliate any person. This old saying is cited here because it is easy to understand and is frequently used by the Lao people. Besides, the incident we will discuss does fit the metaphor, a dog barking at an elephant or a car.

The Lao and Thai peoples have maintained the tradition of good ties from ancient times. The brotherly and good-neighborly relations are, therefore, the strongest aspiration of the peoples of the two countries. However, the Lao-Thai relations have been disturbed on several occasions in the past by a number of bad elements in Thailand, such as those with the great-nation ideology in their heads who have been trying to destroy the good relations between the Lao and Thai peoples.

For example, while the Lao and Thai leaders and the military leaders of the two countries were exerting all of their mental and physical efforts to put an end to the border conflict in the area between No Bonoi canton of Boten District, Sayaboury Province, and Chat Trakan District of Phitsanulok Province, in 1987 and 1988, and the subsequent bloodshed, and to normalize relations between their two countries, Khukrit Pramot, once regarded as Thailand's senior politician or even the great political teacher of Thailand, did not use his political seniority and expertise to contribute to the good relations between Laos and Thailand. On the contrary, he added more fuel to the fire by saying, during an interview published in the DAILY NEWS, in the issue dated 23 February 1988, that Thailand's policy toward Laos must be rigid and that he disagreed with a hands-holding policy. Thailand must remain inflexible and should cross the Mekong River to burn down Vientiane on the occasion of Bangkok's bicentennial, without declaring a war with Laos. Nobody listened to his words.

Later, while the Lao and Thai sides were continuing talks to amend the law on the border demarcation between the two countries, Khukrit Pramot told Thailand's DAILY NEWS newspaper, in the issue dated 6 March 1988, that such talks would fail and that a committee might be appointed to merely prolong the deadlock. However, the border talks between the two countries continued to progress with neither side bothering with the remarks made by the great teacher, Khukrit Pramot. On 25 November 1988, the governments of the two countries signed a joint communique, opening a new era of the strengthening of Lao-Thai cooperation and relations, during the official visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] of General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, at the invitation of the LPDR Government.

During its recent 4-day visit to the Kingdom of Thailand of a delegation on Lao-Thai Cooperation led by Sisavat Keobounphan, chairman of the said committee, to attend the first meeting of the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao cooperation committees, at the invitation of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, chairman of the Thai-Lao cooperation committee, Khukrit Pramot, Thailand's aging senior politician, who is now at the brink of mental disorder, again opened his mouth to attack Sisavat Keobounphan, the official guest of Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, as published in the 5 August issue of MATICHON newspaper. The naive outburst against

Sisavat Keobounphan made by Khukrit Pramot is tantamount to an act of blatantly assailing the prestige and honor of the latter's host. Moreover, it also created an atmosphere unfavorable to the expansion of the flourishing cooperation between the two countries.

Although he was once regarded as a great political teacher, nobody listens to him now, ascribing his infantile behavior and nonsensical utterances to his advanced age. It is a pity that the gestures and remarks he used effectively to influence the Thai governments in the past are no longer meaningful. If he were to be compared to a tiger, it would only be an old tiger without claws or teeth. Therefore, he is no different than a dog barking at an elephant or a car when he, with his intention to undermine the Lao-Thai relations and create rifts between the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao cooperation committees, repeats his statement that Vientiane should be torched.

Report on Australian Aid to Coal Mining Company
BK0508104589 Vientiane KPL in English 0948 GMT
5 Aug 89

[Text] Vientiane, August 5 (KPL)—The Coal Mining Company under the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft received 75,000 US dollars aid from the Australian Government. The sum is to be used in raising the annual productivity of company from 2,000 [metric] tons of coal to 5,000, disclosed Sagnalat Siphounsouk, director of the company to "VIENTIANE MAI" daily.

The initial exploration conducted in Feuang District, Vientiane Province, shows that the potential deposit of coal in the surveyed area covering one square kilometer amounts to over 4 million tons.

As for the future improvement and development of the production, the company will make a request for more funds for mining in other areas. The company aims to raise the capacity of the coal exploitation and production to 15,000 US dollars loan to the company for the purchase of mining machinery. [sentence as received]

Objectives of New Tax, Revenue System
BK0408144389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 3 Aug 89

[PASASON 3 August editorial: "Let Us Extensively and Thoroughly Implement the State's Tax and Revenue System"]

[Text] Respected listeners: The Council of Ministers recently reached a decision on the state's tax and revenue system. This decree, called Decree No 47/PSL, constitutes a new important policy of our state both for the long- and short-term. The new tax and revenue system contained in Decree No 47/PSL is more comprehensive and systematic and less defective than Decree No 09 which was previously in effect. It also contains a number

of new initiatives, such as collecting land tax and taxes on various natural resources, and collecting revenues from the ownership [words indistinct] and salaries.

The crux of the new tax and revenue system is that it acts as a mechanism in promoting production, preserving national resources, and controlling a fair distribution of income among the people of all strata in our society, both in the urban areas and in the countryside. It will also serve to increase revenues for the national budgets, stabilize prices and currency, and help shape up the structure for the development of the agricultural, forestry, industrial, and service sectors.

Thus, if we manage to correctly and comprehensively implement the new tax and revenue system in accordance with the aforementioned objectives, our economic development will be promoted, revenues for the national budgets will be increased, and the living conditions of our people will be improved.

To effectively and efficiently implement this system and to translate into reality its objectives set forth, we must pay attention to publicizing and popularizing its contents, reorganizing tax collection apparatuses, and assigning capable personnel to collect taxes. The contents of this new tax and revenue system must be clearly explained to the public. This means that the public must be thoroughly understand the rationale behind the system so that it will correctly fulfill its objectives.

Experiences in the past have shown that one of the reasons why the implementation of certain decrees and resolutions issued by the state was not fully effective was because the popularization of those decrees was inefficiently carried out and many people failed to understand them thoroughly. As a result, the implementation of those decrees frequently ran into difficulties and no concrete outcome was achieved.

Due to the significance of the new tax and revenue system which constitutes a decisive factor for the survival and development of our state, it is necessary that we pay close attention to urgently popularizing its contents in a thorough and extensive manner. Numerous popularization methods must be implemented. For instance, we must hold meetings among cadres so that they will be able to promptly organize publicity campaigns among the people in all villages throughout the country.

The public mass media apparatuses both at the center and in rural areas must regard the new tax and revenue system as a main theme in conducting propaganda activities to mobilize and convince the masses to understand the importance and objectives of the state's new tax and revenue system and to understand their obligations of paying taxes to the state.

Philippines

Government Open to Early Talks on U.S. Bases
*HK0808044189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 8 Aug 89 pp 1, 8*

[By staff writer David Jude Sta. Ana with reports from
D. Borje and J. Fortuna]

[Text] The government is amenable to early exploratory talks with the U.S. Government on the fate of American military facilities here, and has decided to speed up studies on alternative uses of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

This was announced after the first meeting yesterday at Malacanang of the National Security Council (NSC).

The meeting also took up the possible establishment of diplomatic ties with the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and the need to modernize the Armed Forces.

National Security Director Rafael Ileto said the government is willing to meet with U.S. representatives "possibly before November" to discuss the extension of the U.S. military bases agreement, if the American government calls for such a negotiation.

"We can start anytime," he said, after reading an NSC communique.

Ileto said though, that the initiative will not come from the Philippines Government. "They (U.S.) are the ones who need the bases, and I think they will be the one to initiate (the talks)." The U.S. Government has not asked the Philippines to a meeting on the extension of the bases agreement, Ileto said. But if it does, "we will respond in the affirmative," he said.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said the offer of Singapore to host U.S. bases will have an "interesting effect" on the government position regarding Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

In another development, Vice President Salvador Laurel asked President Aquino's top defense and security advisers to give him an "inventory" of all unresolved recommendations given by the various sectors of society. Laurel claimed he was not given a complete briefing on the national security situation during the council meeting but added that he understood this, since it was the first meeting.

The NSC is also entertaining the idea of convening jointly the Council of State and the NSC to enable various sectors of society to present their views on the problems confronting the country today. But such a move will depend on developments affecting national security, Ileto said, adding that the final decision of the joint meeting will depend on Mrs. Aquino.

There were no fireworks during the first formal NSC meeting that put together Mrs. Aquino and Vice President Laurel in one forum. Laurel said he was willing to forget his political differences with the Aquino administration. "We have so many problems coming up and they all affect the national security, and national security is above partisan considerations," he said.

Ileto, in a statement read to Malacanang reporters after the three-hour meeting in the Palace guesthouse, said that the NSC took up a wide range of domestic and foreign issues affecting national security, "with particular emphasis on RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. relations and the Palestinian question."

"On RP-U.S. relations, the council examined the security arrangement between the two countries, particularly the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement [MBA], which expires in September 1991," Ileto said. "It (NSC) noted the need for the early resolution of the bases issue and decided to speed up the completion of plans for the alternative uses of the U.S. military facilities."

Ileto made it clear, though, that the government's willingness to hold early talks with the U.S. does not mean the government is in favor of extending the MBA.

The NSC welcomes Singapore's offer to host U.S. military facilities in the event that Clark and Subic are phased out, he said. Singapore extended the invitation last week following reports of talks between the Philippines and U.S. Governments on the bases agreement.

"I think that is a very good development...It makes it easier for us to analyze that maybe we are not an isolated country, that there are other countries who are also willing to support these things (the bases) if the time comes," Ileto said.

The Philippines and the U.S. are expected to begin preliminary talks on a new bases treaty later this year. Mrs. Aquino also is expected to discuss the issue when she visits Washington in November.

On the Palestinian question, Ileto said that the council considered the adoption of a posture that is consistent with the country's longstanding policy in the United Nations.

"The need to foster closer relations with the non-aligned countries is the serious concern of the government for sustained economic and political development in Mindanao," Ileto said.

Laurel, who broke off political ties with Mrs. Aquino two years ago, said that the country is beset with different political economic and security problems. "That's why I'm here, to help out because the nation is in a state of crisis," he said.

Mrs. Aquino and Laurel shook hands and exchanged pleasantries before the meeting started. The two sat beside each other.

The other members of the council are Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr., Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez, Local Government Secretary Luis Santos, Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon, Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Renato de Villa, Manglapus and Ileta.

Meanwhile, senators welcomed yesterday the plan of the U.S. government to scrap Clark Air Base, with one senator calling for the dismantling of Subic Naval Base as well.

The senators said the dismantling of Clark would speed up the transfer of several government department offices, thereby decongesting Metro Manila and making problems like transportation, housing, squatters more manageable.

The plan would also simplify the forthcoming bases negotiations and make it easier for the Philippine Government to grant a short but reasonable extension period for Subic, said Sen. Ernesto Maceda, chairman of the Senate committee on national defense.

Senate Minority Leader Juan Ponce Enrile, however, said that it is the Philippine Government that should take the initiative on the issue. He noted: "Why should they (U.S. officials) have the choice of pulling out Clark and keeping Subic?"

Interviewed after the Kapihan sa [coffeehouse] Manila forum, Enrile said: "We should tell them (U.S.), if you pull out, pull out both."

The Philippines "should not allow the Americans to handle the problem on their own behest," he added.

Aquino Says Final Decision in 1 Year
HK0808135189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] The United States has not yet made a formal request for dialogue on the Philippines-U.S. bases agreement. In Malacanang, the president stated that the final Philippine Government stand regarding the U.S. bases will be known 1 year from now. To ensure this, she said that the Bases Council will prepare the plan for the alternative uses of the bases. She has expressed doubts over Singapore's proposal to host some U.S. facilities.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] We have all the time, you know, between now and September of 1990 to find out for ourselves whether any new agreement, or it is time for us to reassess whether it is in the interest of the Filipino people. [sentence as heard] Also there was a joint resolution passed by Congress whereby there would be a membership of 17 in the council; nine coming from

the executive branch, or from the private sector to be appointed by me, and eight from Congress. So this council would be thinking of alternative uses for our bases. Whether Singapore or any other country is hosting these facilities for the United States should not really be the prime consideration. But what should be always foremost in whatever decision we will make with regard to the bases is whether the decision will be to the national interest or not. [end recording]

Foreign Secretary Views Singapore Bases Offer
BK0708125689 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 5 Aug 89 p 14

[By Manila correspondent Abby Tan]

[Text] Manila—Singapore's offer to act as host for some American military facilities would have an impact on talks between Manila and Washington on the future of Clark and Subic military bases in the Philippines after 1991, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said yesterday.

He said the offer could inject "new realities" to the discussions between President Corazon Aquino and US President George Bush in Washington in November.

He told THE STRAITS TIMES that if Singapore and the US could work out a suitable arrangement, the Philippines would no longer be the only host in the region for the Americans.

Asked for his assessment of the implications of the offer on the talks over the bases, he replied: "On the face of it, it is obvious.

"If we should start to talk about continuation of the bases, we have to do it in the context of the new realities."

The offer, Mr Manglapus added, was made in the spirit of the statement made by Singapore Prime Minister Mr Lee Kuan Yew last year supporting the continuation of American military presence in the region.

Mr Lee, he noted, backed his earlier statement with the offer to share the political responsibility of having the US military in the region.

The Singapore move, he said, was also in response to President Aquino's statement at the 1987 Asean summit in Manila that the "Philippine factor" was useful in providing security for the region.

The Singapore government yesterday announced in Parliament that it wanted a continued American military presence in the region and was prepared to act as host for facilities in order to make it easier for the Philippines to host the US bases.

Manila had complained on several occasions that none of its neighbors wanted to share the political costs of hosting the US bases.

Some Filipino senators had threatened not to endorse an extension of the bases treaty, which expires in 1991, with the US.

Mr Manglapus refused to say categorically if the "new realities" meant that the Philippines would be more receptive in the talks with the US for a new treaty to allow the Clark and Subic bases to remain the most important American military installations in the Pacific region.

"I would not want to comment on that because some of the basic questions remain that are unrelated to this new realignment," he said.

One vital question is whether the Philippines wants to negotiate a new treaty with the US.

"There's a new reality within which this decision has to be made," he said.

"It (the Singapore offer) does not colour the quality (of the decision), only the conditions."

Mrs Aquino had said she was "keeping her options open" whether negotiations should be carried out for a fresh treaty.

Senators Welcome Singapore Offer

HK0808050389 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 8 Aug 89 p 12

[Text] Senators yesterday welcomed the proposal to transfer Clark Air Base in Angeles City, Pampanga to Singapore since this will simplify the forthcoming negotiations on the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-US military bases agreement.

Sen. Leticia Ramos-Shahani, chairperson of the foreign relations committee, said the offered transfer of the US air base diffuses the responsibility of maintaining regional security within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

She said the sharing of the bases will dissipate speculations that the Americans are taking advantage of their colonial presence in the country with the continued stay of their bases.

Senate President Jovito R. Salonga said the recent report of Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez should be clarified, especially on the terms of the proposed transfer to Singapore.

He said the country may consider as a model what the Singaporeans did after the British abandoned their Singapore base, including utilizing it as their own military facility.

Sen. Salonga reiterated his earlier prediction that it would be easier for the US to transfer Clark Air Base rather than Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City, Zambales, since the latter is more strategically located.

Sen. Ernesto M. Maceda, chairman of the committee on defense and national security, said Clark's transfer will "make it easier for the Philippine Government to grant a short but reasonable extension for Subic naval base."

He added that there is an "immediate need" for Clark because of, among others, the possible transfer of the Philippine Air Force head-quarters out of Villamor Air Base to give way for the expansion of the Ninoy Aquino International Airport.

Sen. John H. Osmena said the transfer of the air base should not preclude Government from seeking adequate compensation for retaining the Subic naval base. "As long as they are in Philippine soil, they should pay the rent," he added.

Ambassador to U.S. Comments on Bases Issue

HK0808045389 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 8 Aug 89 p 12

[Text] Asked how the Singaporean offer to host U.S. facilities affects the Philippine position on the issue of their retention here, envoy to Washington Emmanuel Pelaez told reporters the question of "bases is no longer a bilateral affair."

"You cannot make decisions in a vacuum...you have to see how it will affect the region," he said.

While believing there was a growing global trend towards disarmament, Mr. Pelaez said that process would be much slower in the Asia-Pacific region. "I don't think there is growing sentiment against the bases in the region," he opined.

While noting a down-scaling of the U.S. presence in South Korea Mr. Pelaez said that U.S. Rep. John Murtha's statement indicating a possible withdrawal from Clark "was speculative." The Philippine envoy said he could not ascertain the extent to which that sentiment was shared in the U.S. Congress.

U.S. Delegations

"What I know is that they are very interested in the region...its dynamic growth," he said. As a manifestation of that interest, four delegations of U.S. congressmen would be visiting Manila.

On Aug. 10, a delegation of defenses subcommittee members led Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colorado), will be arriving. Included on the itinerary are Clark and Subic, Rep. Schroeder's party departs on Aug. 12.

The delegation led by Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Florida) follows for a visit from Aug. 14-17. "Mr. Fascell was instrumental in pushing for a billion-dollar contribution (over five years) to the multilateral assistance initiative [MAI]," Mr. Pelaez noted.

One of the MAI's initiators, Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-New York) will be leading his own delegation, visiting from Aug. 16-17.

No official date has been set for the Murtha delegation.

"They won't just be visiting the Philippines, they'll be going to other countries in the region," Mr. Pelaez pointed out.

Aquino Visit

Mr. Pelaez said he was in Manila principally to prepare for President Aquino's visit to the U.S. in November.

"It will focus on attracting investments into the country...talking to the American business sector about the economic development that has been taking place here," he said.

"She won't be stating her options because now isn't the time for that. First, we sit down and talk and then when we have a good idea of the best course...we take it," he said.

"She has until Sept. 16, 1990 when she is under obligation to tell the U.S. that there can be no extension without a new treaty," he pointed out.

He had as yet received no instructions to communicate to the U.S. Senate the necessity for concurrent ratification that a new treaty entails, therefore he could not say whether the idea would be well received in Washington. "There is a need for parity...if we need to ratify it, they must ratify it as well," he said.

MAI Link

"There is no MAI link to the bases," Mr. Pelaez maintained, "in the sense that there is no quid pro quo."

The support of 19 nations and the World Bank through the MAI and the perceived stability obtaining in the country have convinced numerous businesses to invest or expand operations here, the envoy said.

"I talked to the general manager of Uniden-America and he said Uniden would be increasing their electronics operations here. They will be making the Philippines their main base," he said.

Cited as one of the attractions is a highly-literate labor force. "Education is our most important infrastructure," he said.

7 Cabinet Members Under Investigation for Graft

HK0708125789 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] The office of the ombudsman today revealed that the graft and corruption charges against seven cabinet members are now being investigated. The disclosure was made by Gualberto de la Llama at the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop Forum] this morning.

De la Llama said these cases will be forwarded to the Sandiganbayan [Anti-Graft Court] because of sufficient evidence against these cabinet members. He also clarified that Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez and Solicitor General Frank Chavez have already been cleared of the charges against them.

Aquino Speaks on Insurgency at Police Ceremony

HK0808042189 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 0150 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Speech delivered by President Corazon C. Aquino to mark the 88th anniversary of the Philippine Constabulary (PC) and 14th anniversary of the Integrated National Police (INP) at Camp Crame—live, monitored in progress]

[Text] ...I would like to congratulate the awardees and extend to them the thanks of our people, the gratitude of our government for the services they have rendered.

[Words indistinct] of the PC-INP and the close cooperation of police and society since the EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution.

This close cooperation is the theme of today's celebration: pagkalinga ng madla, lakas ng bansa. [Aquino immediately translates preceding Tagalog phrase] Support of the people, strength of the nation. That is the secret of our victories in the past year. What massive applications of force, general suspension of civil rights, and wanton disregard of Filipino values in the past failed to achieved, we have accomplished by the intelligent and firm use of force and by unfailing respect for civil and human rights.

We are winning the war for democracy because we are living the promises of democracy: liberty, justice, and progress. A key element in our success has been the PC-INP under General Ramon Montano to whom we have constantly turned to achieve the next to impossible, whether it is to track down the renegade military or to prove what we have confidently stated in our State of the Nation address.

We have turned the tide against the communists and their war to destroy democracy. There are figures to prove our success, but I prefer to rely on the following facts:

Fact number 1: The communists have turned savagely against the people and have embarked upon a ruthless campaign of assassinations.

Fact number 2: The communists recognize that our military and police forces have penetrated their defenses and infiltrated their ranks. As a result, they have turned with even greater savagery on their own people.

Fact number 3: The top leadership of the communist movement are falling into our hands.

There is a downside to these welcome developments. The communists will launch an even more deadly war against civil society as they try to substitute a new basis for their fading power—the fear of the people instead of their support.

In that respect, we yield to them. Let the communists enjoy our people's fear. We shall triumph through our people's respect, affection, and all-out support.

The support is growing as a result of the accomplishments of the PC-INP. Thus, the PC-INP took part in 477 missions this year, in addition to 835 last year. The maximum application of pressure in the communist heartland led to the surrender of some 1,300 of them this year, in addition to the 3,400 who turned themselves in last year.

As a result of the PC-INP's clean-up drive, civilian government services such as health, education, and infrastructure building can now reach outlying areas and improve the lives of our poor and neglected community.

The measure of success we have noted is the increased violence of the communist movement, and the channeling of its energies into urban terrorism.

Our casualties have been great, and we grieve with the families of the police, constabulary, marine, and army casualties in the brutal war that the communists have brought to our cities.

But this strategy of terror, for all the pain it causes our families, will be the final undoing of the communists. Now, they have shown their hand, they have given up trying to win the hearts and minds of the people and are content to just destroy human lives. Now, they have shown their true colors—red, like the blood they have spilled in our streets, and black as the sorrow they have brought to many a family.

Because of the war they now openly wage against the people, the people have made war on them. Most recently, the people turned in two top leaders of the movement. This cooperation is repeated throughout the land and accounts greatly for the success of our campaign.

In addition to the capture of Malay and Ocampo, 11 regional and provincial leaders were arrested this year, and 8 central committee members, 9 staff officers, and 16 regional leaders last year. The same cooperation from the people made possible the capture of military renegade Reynaldo Cabauatan earlier this year.

The PC-INP has been equally relentless in its anti-criminality campaign, although here the fight is even harder. Still, some improvement has been marked in the crime rate, which is down by 2.6 percent from last year. Carnapping [as heard] is down from 5 vehicles stolen daily last year to less than 2 per day this year.

The PC-INP is determined to be worthy of its achievements by purging its ranks of those who are an insult to the uniform. Last year, I ordered the slack, the incompetent, and the crooked purged from the constabulary and police. I am happy to note the progress you have made. Since I delivered my warning last year, 1,557 PC-INP personnel have been purged.

This is only the beginning, I am sure, for as I said in my State of the Nation address, the peace and order situation remains nothing less than terrible. And what compounds it is the prominence of military and police elements in the worst criminal activities, disguised, including the killing of fellow military and police.

This shame will stop, for it detracts from the honor that is due our dedicated men in uniform, many of whom have met their death in the line of duty.

The casualties of the PC-INP, particularly in the anti-insurgency campaign, have generally been the highest among the services. This is because their mission requires them to reach out to the smallest community and close in with the enemy that torments them.

We note with sorrow the many who have died among the ranks. We remark with pride the heroic disregard for self that marked their service to the republic. The achievements we salute today are further ennobled by knowing the price we had to pay in the lives of the best among us.

I urge the PC-INP to continue its good works, to pile even greater victories on the many for which it is hereby congratulated. The government will do its part. We shall push harder in putting logistics to the field. We shall improve communications, mobility, and firepower. In particular, I expect that every police station in the country will have at least one patrol vehicle before the end of the year, with provision for fuel, of course. [laughter]

The work of the police and constabulary, which will soon be formally consolidated, will never end. Insurgencies can be defeated, wars come to an end, but the work of keeping order in civil society must be the unending mission of the civilian national police that will soon be created out of the elements we have so highly commended today.

Now that Congress has come around to our views on a national police force, this will probably be the last time we shall celebrate a joint constabulary-police anniversary. Instead, we shall inaugurate the Philippine National Police.

Let us prepare well for this event. I address these parting words to the leadership of the PC-INP today: Do not give me laggards, cowards, carnappers, hold-uppers. Give me your best for this new force for peace and order. Give me your brave, your intelligent, your dedicated men and women in uniform. We are going to make a new start, and I will accept only the finest.

Congratulations on your anniversaries, and good morning to all of you. [applause]

CPP's Sison Responds to Purge Accusation
HK0708105389 Quezon city MALAYA in English
6 Aug 89 pp 1, 6

[By Nestor Arellano, Ted Marcos and Florencio Narito]

[Excerpts] Alleged Communist Party chairman Jose Ma Sison yesterday asked former New People's Army (NPA) head Bernabe Buscayno to "avoid making judgments on the revolutionary movement," a PHILIPPINE NEWS AND FEATURES (PNF) report said.

Sison was reacting to a wire report wherein Buscayno, more popularly known by his nom de guerre Kumander Dante, said his former comrades were practising wrong revolutionary war by resorting to "bloody purges ostensibly to cleanse its ranks of deep penetration agents, taxing the people, and destroying property."

In other developments:

—Constabulary and police units backed by militiamen foiled last week an attempt by suspected NPA rebels to kidnap a wealthy businessman in Dumaguete City. Reports said the kidnappers were planning to ask for a P [peso] 10-million ransom for the release of Susano Sy, owner of the Oasis Restaurant in Dumaguete City.

—In Legazpi City, Lt. Col. Meynardo Beltran, Albay PC-INP (Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police) commander, announced Friday the names of the five most wanted CPP (Communist Party of the Philippines)-NPA leaders operating in Albay province and the rewards for their arrest. Topping the list is Sotero Llamas alias Ka (Comrade) Nog-nog, Ano, and Teroy, said to be chief of the CPP-NPA Bicol regional party committee,

whose operational jurisdiction includes the entire Bicol region and part of Tagkawayan, Quezon. He carries a P500,000 prize on his head.

—An eight-month-old baby was killed and an 80-year-old woman wounded in separate encounters Wednesday and Thursday between government and rebel forces in Basud, Camarines Norte and in Quezon. [passage omitted]

In a press conference in Utrecht, the Netherlands, Sison was quoted by the PNF as saying he hopes Buscayno, "as a matter of delicadeza (sense of honor), would avoid making judgments on the revolutionary movement."

"Dante is running a (livelihood) project that is well-funded by forces he once opposed. It is always easier to get loans and grants for a show project in a small part of the country than for the entire people to liberate themselves from the big comprador landlord class of Mrs. Aquino," Sison said.

Buscayno, who was ordered released by President Aquino in 1986 after years of detention, now lives in Sta. Rita, Pampanga where he heads a farmers' cooperative

The PNF said Sison also announced during the press conference that he has asked lawyers Romeo Capulong and Arno Sanidad to take the necessary legal action to oppose and stop what he called a "vilification" campaign launched against him by government and military authorities.

He said the government is out to slander him and his wife Julieta as "wanted criminals through press statements, TV spots, radio broadcasts, posters, and other forms of propaganda."

Sison also denied claims of a former WASHINGTON POST correspondent in Manila that the CPP was behind the Aug. 21, 1971 Plaza Miranda bombing, the PNF said.

Sison said Gregg Jones, author of a book titled "Red Revolution: Inside the Philippine Guerrilla Movement," was out "to slander and discredit leaders and organizations of the revolutionary movement."

Jones said the Plaza Miranada "infamy" was the handiwork of a group of CPP "conspirators" led by Sison who ordered the bombing of a rally of the Liberal Party so that then President Marcos would order a crackdown, driving many people into the ranks of the revolutionary movement.

Sison called Jones' claim "a big lie."

"It is built out of blatantly false claims and hearsay from government agents, cranks, and unidentified sources and farfetched deductions from malicious misinterpretations of circumstances," he said.

Sison said Jones completely disregarded the statements of then defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile, now Senate Minority Floor Leader, during the EDSA (Epifanio De los Santos Avenue) uprising when he admitted having masterminded the bombing and other violent actions in Metro Manila in 1971 and 1972.

He said Jones also disregarded the findings of the late Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. regarding Marcos' "Oplan Double Strike" when Enrile, then AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines) chief Gen. Fabian Ver and then PC chief Maj. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos "were all loyal to the same king."

The four other wanted rebel leaders in the order of their ranking in the list, and the rewards on their head are:

—Armando Rempillo alias Ka Palo, allegedly leader of the NPA 1st platoon operating in Albay and part of Sorsogon P45,000 reward.

—Roberto Regalario alias Ka Bremer, believed to be a member of the executive committee of the guerrilla front operating in Albay-Sorsogon, P45,000.

—Gerundio Palmera alias Ka Seiko, Rene, and Marlex, said to be the first secretary of the Sangay Military Sektor Mayon (Mayon Sector Military Section), Kilusang Distrito "Kilusang Larangan Girilya (District Movement "Guerrilla Front Movement")" operating in the barangays of Mayon and the towns of Guinobatan and Ligao in Albay.

—Nardito Lositano alias Ka Dagul, allegedly head of the NPA Sparrow Unit "Z" Guerilla Front operating in the urban centers of the second and third districts of Albay and part of Sorsogon, P30,000. [passage omitted]

Islam Conference Criticizes Mindanao Autonomy Law
HK0808053789 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] An offer by President Aquino of political autonomy for Muslims in the southern Philippines is tantamount to a declaration of war. This is according to the 45-nation Organization of Islamic Conference or OIC. The OIC said that the law signed by President Aquino last August 1 to set up an autonomous government in Mindanao has failed to meet the aspirations of Muslims in the southern Philippines and created new obstacles in the way of a solution to the problem.

New Economic Planning Chief To Be Named
HK0508085689 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 5 Aug 89 pp 1, 8

[By staff writer Ray S. Enano, with a report from D.J. Sta. Ana]

[Text] The post vacated by Solita Monsod at the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) is now certain to be assumed by Jesus Estanislao, chairman of the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP).

A ranking NEDA official told the GLOBE that Malacanang is expected to announce shortly Estanislao's appointment as the new NEDA director general, a post that comes with the rank of economic planning secretary.

Another source, this time from Malacanang, confirmed the impending appointment of Estanislao, saying that "of a short list of possible replacements for Monsod, Estanislao is now the only one being considered."

Press Secretary Adolfo Azcuna said last night, however, that he had not yet received a copy of the appointment on which to base a formal announcement. But he did not deny the possibility of Estanislao's appointment.

Estanislao was appointed DBP chairman in 1986 to handle the bank's massive rehabilitation from bad loans accumulated under the Marcos regime.

He is known to be a member of the Opus Dei, an organization of fundamentalist Catholic priests and laymen with strong connections in the business community. This is supposedly one of the reasons Estanislao has chosen to remain single.

An Opus Dei member, Placido Mapa, was NEDA head during the waning years of the Marcos government. During his tenure, the population planning and control program reportedly moved nowhere because it conflicted with Catholic preachings.

The Malacanang source said that the same problem might recur with Estanislao at the helm.

Prior to his DBP posting, Estanislao was chairman of the private think tank Center for Research and Communications, said to be an Opus Dei affiliate group. He was also president of Associated Bank.

Monsod resigned as NEDA chief last month after a row over the handling of official development assistance (ODA), a function held by NEDA.

President Aquino had transferred the management of ODA to the semi-official Council on the Philippine Aid Plan headed by industrialist Roberto Villanueva.

When the move was criticized as unconstitutional, President Aquino appointed Villanueva to the NEDA board and formed a NEDA committee on ODA under him.

Pending formal announcement and consequent confirmation of Estanislao's appointment by the Commission on Appointments, the top NEDA post will remain held by Filologo Pante, Monsod's protege who has expressed the desire to resign from the agency.

Thailand

Sitthi, Chawalit on U.S. Military in Singapore
BK0608013089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
6 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] Singapore's offer to host US military facilities will enhance security and create a strategic power balance in Southeast Asia, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said a US team was in Singapore recently to study existing facilities there.

The minister said he did not want to say too much on the issue as long as it did not affect Thailand's interests.

Meanwhile, Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut said the naval and air facilities in Singapore would supplement the existing US facilities at Clark Air Base and Subic Bay in the Philippines.

Singapore could not replace the US facilities in the Philippines, he said.

The general said he did not object to Singapore's offering the facilities to the United States, noting that US warships and planes are currently using maintenance facilities in the island republic.

Asked if Singapore could replace the Philippines as a major US base in Southeast Asia, Gen Chawalit said he was asked the same question by Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel when they met in Bangkok last week.

Gen Chawalit said he told Laurel the issue was sensitive and an internal problem of the Philippines.

The US base issue is not a major problem facing the Philippines, he said. "There are more urgent problems they must attend to."

Thailand would not get involved in this issue, he said.

"A US base may be necessary for a specific period of time, but in future the need may decrease," he said.

China has no objection to a US military presence in the region, he said.

When asked about Singapore's offer last night, Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan refused any comment.

NSC Officials Prefer U.S. Presence
BK0508031089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
5 Aug 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] In a significant move that may have far-reaching implications on the strategic power balance in Southeast Asia, Singapore has offered to host US military facilities. [passage omitted]

Thai foreign Ministry and National Security Council [NSC] officials said they understand and do not object to Singapore's move.

"We prefer a continued US presence as a counterbalance to other major powers," said NSC Secretary General Suwit Sutthanukun.

"At one stage, we were hopeful that Japan would fill in the regional security role but this now looks increasingly difficult.

"There would be a serious vacuum if the Americans were to pull out from the Philippines." [passage omitted]

Columnist Criticizes U.S. Indictment of Policeman
BK0808085689 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai
5 Aug 89 p 5

[Column by Pleo Singoen: "Thailand ... Not America"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Now let us talk about the police. The U.S. indictment and arrest warrant against Police Major General Wet Phetborom, a Thai police officer, for conspiracy in an international drug trafficking ring is making news nationwide. The Police Department has set up a commission to investigate Wet and find out whether the charge is true.

What I am not very clear on or happy about is this: What power does the United States have to issue an arrest warrant for a non-American in his own country, whether he is a Thai police official or an ordinary citizen?

Thailand is not a U.S. colony and the United States has no legal jurisdiction over Thailand. The approach the U.S. took is not very nice. The United States could have informed Thailand of the issue through related agencies let law enforcers in Thailand deal with the case. That, at least, would show that the United States has some respect for Thailand and for mutual equality.

As it happened, we are afraid that the United States may one day issue an arrest warrant, with serious charges, against anyone it does not like. For example, it could make an accusation against any leader in Thailand and issue a warrant for his arrest. Even if the charge was proven untrue, that person would stand to lose his credit

and his reputation could be destroyed completely. I do not know how to address this issue. Those who feel that Thailand is not a slave of America please help me.

Burmese Delegation Tries To Ease Trade Barriers
BK0808000589 Bangkok TNA in English 0412 GMT
7 Aug 89

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 7 (OANA-TNA)—A Burmese delegation led by Trade Minister Col. David Abel arrived here Sunday [6 August] to discuss with its Thai counterparts ways to expand bilateral trade between the two countries.

The visit here by the Burmese delegation as guests of Thai Commerce Ministry is a follow up of a visit to Burma by Thai Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan during May 20-23.

Subin, who was at the airport to receive the delegation, told reporters that the talks with Abel would include the proposal to set up a joint committee to manage bilateral trade as well as Thai investment in Burma, particularly in mining and fishing.

Tourism will also be another area of discussion during the delegation's five-day visit to Thailand, Subin said.

The Burmese delegation would also request assistance from Thailand on matters concerning trade registration, insurance and exporting goods.

Col. Abel and his entourage are scheduled to meet Deputy Premier Phong Sarasin, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan, Minister of the Prime Minister's Office Kon Thappharangsi, Deputy Finance Minister Saman Champhunut and other senior officials.

There would also be a plenary meeting between the two sides and a smaller meeting to discuss trade, industry, agriculture, energy and jewellery for their trade expansion, Subin added.

The Burmese will also visit some industrial sites. Subin said Bangkok and Rangoon are trying to formalize their cross-border trade, currently disrupted by ethnic minority groups.

Some Thai companies have complained that they could not transport Burmese logs into Thailand due to harassment by the minority groups.

The delegation would stay here until August 10 and will leave here for Malaysia, Singapore and Mauritius.

Sets Up Trade Group, Hot Line

BK0808052589 Bangkok TNA in English 0502 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 8 (OANA-TNA)—Burmese Trade Minister Col. David Abel Monday [7 August] held talks with Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan on economic and border issues, especially the setting up of the Thai - Burmese Economic and Trade Joint Committee.

Mr Praphat told reporters after the two-hour talks that Thailand reconfirmed the agreement of Thai-Burmese investment protection and promotion which Thailand had earlier proposed. He emphasized that if the agreement is implemented, it would help promote the large-scale investment from Thai businessmen in that country.

He pointed out that Thai businessmen didn't dare to invest in Burma because of the high risk. He said that the law to protect foreign investment should be carried out to protect the businessmen from the possible seizure of their investment by the host country.

Mr Praphat quoted Col Abel as saying that Burma would study the possibility of an agreement. In addition, he said, Thailand also stressed its proposal to set up Thai-Burmese Economic and Trade Joint Committee which Col Abel would discuss in detail with Thai commerce officials Tuesday.

The deputy minister said that Burma asked Thai authorities to seek urgent measures to enable about 40 Thai private sectors who were granted logging concessions to do Thai work in that country. [Sentence as received] So far, only few concessionnaires have entered Burma.

On the construction of a friendship bridge linking Thailand and Burma, Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sithi Sawetsila Monday approved the formation of the Thai-Burmese Technical Committee to study a project to build the bridge, Mr Praphat said, adding that, a working group on the Thai side would study all the technical aspects of the project ranging from the construction cost, the funding source, the bridge's location, etc. He said the working group comprised officials from the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Transport and Communications and the National Security Council.

Mr Praphat said the project initially was estimated to cost about 180 million baht. The site of the bridge, he said, initially planned along a wide stretch of the Moei River would now be changed to cut construction cost.

He said Rangoon also objected to the previous site of the bridge saying that it might mistakenly be considered part of the un-initiated Asian Highway linking Europe and Asia and Burma wanted the bridge to be the real friendship one.

Thailand and Burma recently agreed to build the bridge which would span the Moei River from Thailand's Mae Sot District in Tak Province to Burma's Myawaddy border town. The project is aimed at boosting social, and economic ties between the two countries.

On border issue, Mr Praphat said he proposed that the hotline between Thai and Burmese officials of the Joint Border Committee should be opened to deal with the border problems. He said that Col Abel agreed with the idea and will forward the plan to the Burmese defence minister.

Once established, direct communications would enable prompt resolution of border clashes, Praphat added.

Prime Minister's Adviser Sukhumphan Resigns

Army Protests Sukhumphan Remarks

BK0708145989 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1030 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Today, many Army officers who were awaiting the meeting of commanders of units directly under jurisdiction of Army Headquarters to be chaired by General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander and acting supreme commander, reacted with dissatisfaction to the comments of M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphath, adviser to Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, about professionalism in the Army. The officers, who held the ranks of major general and above, felt the Army should react to the incident by submitting a letter to Prime Minister and Defense Minister Gen Chatchai demanding the dismissal of M.R. Sukhumphan from the post of adviser to the prime minister.

At the gathering, Lieutenant General Narudon Detpradiyut, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, said that he had not listened to the tape of Sukhumphan's address and therefore could not comment specifically. However, press reports on Sukhumphan's address have made every alumnui of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy [CRMA] and Army Preparatory School unhappy because the remarks constituted an insult to their educational institutes. Narudon said that he has been assigned to consider legal action against Sukhumphan if the latter's remarks touched on the institution of the Army. Army officers feel that the Army is an important institution which should not be blemished. Sukhumphan's remarks will cause people to have doubts about the Army. Therefore, any remarks should be constructive, not aimed at creating disputes as in the case in question.

Meanwhile, alumni of the CRMA are gathering tonight at the Central Plaza Hotel's ballroom in reaction to the remarks by Sukhumphan that the CRMA curriculum requires a total readjustment in light of the corruption and coup problems. About 400 Army officers at the company commander level and above have already joined the gathering. [passage omitted]

Sukhumphan To Submit Resignation

BK0808015789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
8 Aug 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister's policy adviser M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphath is expected to tender his resignation today in the aftermath of his criticism of the military leadership which prompted an outpouring of resentment by senior Army officers at a city hotel last night.

More than 1,000 Army officers gathered at the Central Plaza Hotel to air their dissent against M.R. Sukhumphan's comments on Sunday.

The adviser, in response to a claim by Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut about a sharp increase in the country's corruption, said at a seminar on Sunday:

"Anyone who says the Government is 90 percent corrupt should clean up their own house first."

Urging senior militarymen to stop engaging in commerce and politics, M.R. Sukhumphan also suggested that the Chulachomklao Academy's curriculum be overhauled to bring it in line with the growth of democracy in the country.

Senior military leaders led by Assistant Army Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Wirot Saengsanit took turns during their meeting last night to deliver speeches attacking M.R. Sukhumphan for his comments.

The officers attending the meeting included several prominent Army figures from Chulachomklao Academy Class 5, division commanders in both Bangkok and nearby provinces and officers of lower ranks.

The gathering was described by officers attending the meeting as being aimed at demonstrating the feelings of persons who were alumni members of the Chulachomklao Academy.

"The meeting is not aimed to be an intimidation or a threat to any person. This is a reaction to the person who unfairly criticised our institution." First Army Corps Commander Lt-Gen San Siphon said.

Chulachomklao Academy Commander Maj-Gen Kachon Ramanwong said he strongly questioned the motive of M.R. Sukhumphan in criticising the academy.

"It's unlikely that a person like M.R. Sukhumphan would come out to offer this type of comment," he said.

"I believe that there must be somebody else behind him. It could be somebody who has bad intentions to create disunity between the Army and the Government.

"There is only one group of persons who want to see this disunity develop. They are the communists," Lt-Gen Kachon said.

The gathering yesterday agreed that they would call for the removal of M.R. Sukhumphan as the Premier's adviser, his apology to Gen Chawalit, and that he be barred from making any comments on military affairs in the future.

The decision would be forwarded to Gen Chawalit today.

However, the meeting was told later by Gen San that he had been informed by representatives of the Prime Minister's [PM] secretary-general Panya Singsakda that M.R. Sukhumphan had decided to resign.

Before last night's gathering, reliable Army sources said M.R. Sukhumphan's remarks were also raised at the monthly meeting of senior Army officers chaired by Gen Chawalit at the Army Hall yesterday.

The Prime Minister's son and adviser, Kraisaak Chunhawan said last night that M.R. Sukhumphan's resignation would be voluntary.

Mr Kraisaak said he had met M.R. Sukhumphan yesterday evening and had been informed about the adviser's decision.

"I personally feel sorry that he (M.R. Sukhumphan) has decided to leave. The Prime Minister is also sorry about it because the decision is a reaction to the military reaction," Mr Kraisaak said.

A source close to the Prime Minister said that M.R. Sukhumphan had telephoned him to inform him of his decision to resign shortly after 6 p.m.

Attempts were made by some of the PM's policy advisers to persuade M.R. Sukhumphan to stay on but he had insisted on his decision.

Earlier, at 5 p.m., M.R. Sukhumphan held a press conference at Suan Phakkat Palace to clarify his statements on Sunday and to tell reporters he was not going to resign.

The policy adviser then said he made the statement in his personal capacity as an academic.

"Apart from the Prime Minister, nobody is going to urge me to consider myself. If the time comes when I think I cannot perform the duty well, I will consider myself.

I'm grown enough and should it come to that point, I have no desire to cling to the capacity, and I'd just let another who can do it better do the job," he said.

"If I ever resign, the decision must have nothing to do with the case of who wants me to go. My resignation will involve other reasons apart from this," he said.

Asked whether he would leave under pressure, M.R. Sukhumphan replied, "Only if that pressure obstructs my performance."

Armed Forces Spokesman Lt-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said he had been informed by the Prime Minister that M.R. Sukhumphan was expected to relinquish his position as policy adviser this afternoon.

He said he had been summoned by the Premier to brief him on the latest developments in the issue about 5 p.m. yesterday.

Gen Chatchai after the meeting had asked him to convey his message to the Army about M.R. Sukhumphan's due departure.

Earlier yesterday, Gen Chatchai played down the issue, saying he did not believe Gen Chawalit had an intention to tarnish the Government's reputation when he commented about the increase in the country's corruption.

He also commented that M.R. Sukhumphan did not mean to criticise Gen Chawalit when he offered his comments on the same issue at a seminar organised by the Social Science Association of Thailand on Sunday.

He said both sides were apparently referring to an article in the magazine, *PACIFIC REPORT* 1989, which placed Thailand No.9 among countries plagued with corruption.

The Premier said that reporters had misinterpreted the comments by Gen Chawalit and M.R. Sukhumphan and urged newspapers to try to avoid creating disunity by pitting one person against another.

Sukhumphan Holds News Conference

BK0808015989 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
8 Aug 89 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's policy adviser, M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat, said yesterday he had no intention of attacking the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy during a speech on Sunday.

He said, however, that if his comments were taken as criticism, they should be considered as constructive comments.

M.R. Sukhumphan called a press conference at Suan Phakkat Palace late yesterday afternoon to clarify his comments on Sunday.

During the speech on Sunday at a seminar organised by the Social Sciences Association of Thailand, the Premier's adviser said that anyone who said the Government was corrupt should "clean up their own house first".

Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said last week he was concerned about corruption in the country. He also referred to a regional magazine, *PACIFIC REPORT*, which ranked Thailand as ninth among a number of countries with corruption problems.

M.R. Sukhumphan also said the Chulachomklao Military Academy curriculum should be amended to keep it more in line with the growth of democracy in the country.

This comment sparked uproar among top Army officers yesterday.

The adviser explained that he could not avoid mentioning the military, which he saw as an inseparable component of the political, economic and social trend of Thailand in the next decade.

"The objective (of the statement) was to present a variety of means that will bring forth a brighter future for Thailand," he said.

"What I said on Sunday followed the academic line. Recently the Thai armed forces have shown progress in very many ways. But as the world is changing, we ought to adjust the role of the military, which is playing an increasing part in defending the country's security.

"However, there is a question mark here on how to pursue the aspiration for a better future of Thailand. There should be a process of social and political refinement, of which adjusting the curriculum of the Chulachomklao Academy is an element that I mentioned on Sunday," he said.

M.R. Sukhumphan said curricular adjustment is an ordinary practice of academia.

"I have no intention of attacking the Chulachomklao Academy. Although this part of history may have been forgotten, my grandfather was involved in the Academy, besides being a founder of the Thai armed forces," he said.

His status and family background should suffice to guarantee the pure conviction that motivated him to speak, he said.

"If what I said is taken as criticism, then let it be for constructive purposes," M.R. Sukhumphan said.

"I will solely take the consequences of what I said. I was speaking personally as an academic and it just so happened that I'm part of the Premier's advisers' team."

M.R. Sukhumphan stressed that he prepared the speech on his own without consulting anybody, and therefore it was not related to his other capacities, organisations and even his fellow advisers.

"I urge you to identify separately the various hats that I'm wearing, otherwise it's not fair to others. Please don't criticise the Social Science Association, or even the advisers, (or say) that they're planning a subversive plot against anybody," he said.

Chatchai Accepts Resignation

*BK0808123589 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1200 GMT 8 Aug 89*

[Text] The team of advisers to the prime minister comprising Phansak Winyarat, Surakiat Sathianthai, Bawonsak Uwanno and M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat met Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan at Government House at 1430 today. The meeting lasted until 1545.

M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat left Government House at 1545. He told newsmen that he met the prime minister for official consultations. He declined to answer newsmen's questions saying that all had been said. He said he did not want to be in the news headlines for another day. He was tired. Although newsmen tried to get him to disclose some details concerning today's meeting with the prime minister and his resignation as adviser to the prime minister, M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat refused to answer but told newsmen to ask the prime minister.

At 1610, Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan granted an interview to a large group of newsmen waiting for him at Government House. He said that M.R. Sukhumphan handed over his resignation as a policy adviser at 1430 and the case is now closed. The prime minister accepted the resignation. The prime minister said it is normal in politics for a person to be appointed to or to quit any given position. There is nothing special in that. He said that M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat resigned voluntarily.

Asked what was the opinion of his team of policy advisers over this issue, the prime minister said they made no comment. Asked whether the resignation was under pressure from the military, the prime minister said there was no pressure. He said M.R. Sukhumphan made the decision after seeing that confusion was cropping up.

Chatchai Discusses UN Survey Team, Other Issues

*BK0708160989 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0530 GMT 7 Aug 89*

[Text] At 1000 this morning, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan invited leaders of the six parties in the coalition government to a consultative meeting at Government House on the occasion of the 1 year anniversary of the present government's administration. The meeting was held to prepare for the government's

announcement to the public on its accomplishments in the past year and on its intentions for the coming years. On the same occasion, the prime minister answered reporters' questions on UN representatives calling on him and on the opposition requesting a special parliamentary session be opened for debate.

[Begin recording] [Chatchai] They [the UN representatives] may ask us to provide facilities for them if they want to bring in some planes or helicopters to Thailand. It is expected they would use the route from Bangkok to Phnom Penh. Besides, there are no reports on any other developments. They are going to make a trip from Bangkok today. This could be regarded as a success since earlier we paved the way for it. Our talks with the Hun Sen government in the past have now proven useful. One can now see how fruitful the contacts we made with Hun Sen are, because if you want to enter Kampuchea you must go to Phnom Penh. It shows that we have anticipated things correctly.

[Unidentified reporter's question indistinct]

[Chatchai] I do not know the details of that. We have assigned the Foreign Ministry to handle this issue. I therefore do not have to worry about minor details. It is under the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry. The foreign minister also attended the Paris international conference. He must know the details better than me.

[Reporter] What about the military circle saying that there has been high-scale corruption among government officials?

[Chatchai] No, there has been some misunderstanding. General Chawalit [Yongchaiyut, Army commander] only referred to a report published in the PACIFIC REPORT magazine. He only cited what the magazine had reported. Sukhumphan [Boriphat, advisor to Prime Minister Chatchai] reacted to the report by saying that the Army should put things in order at home first. This is the point, but how have we interpreted it? There has been unity in our country and we should not create division among ourselves. Look at Cambodia as an example of division.

[Reporter] Is there a rift between...

[Chatchai, interrupting] No, nothing. We have met each other nearly everyday. It is a matter of quoting the PACIFIC REPORT which was written by a foreigner. It just criticized this and that person. Let us help each other. Things are going smoothly in our country. Others are praising us but we have conflict among ourselves. We have to be very careful. They [Chawalit and Sukhumphan] both quoted the PACIFIC REPORT; neither made it up themselves.

[Reporter] And today you have met with leaders of political parties?

[Chatchai] We just prepared a television announcement about our work during the past year. One year is considerably long.

[Reporter] Is the opposition asking for the opening of a special parliamentary session?

[Chatchai] How could it be opened for that?

[Reporter] Will it be opened for consideration of the national budget, or for something else?

[Chatchai] It will be a special session for consideration of the budget only, and not for something else. [end recording]

POST Editor Reviews Chatchai's 1st Year

BK0408075689 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
4 Aug 89 p 6

["Afterthought" by BANGKOK POST editor Likhit Thirawekhin]

[Text] One year will have passed today since General Chatchai Chunhawan took office. The initial apprehension that Gen Chatchai would not survive six months has proven to be a miscalculation of the premier's political tact.

On the positive side, the Government has not performed badly in terms of maintaining political stability. For an elected member of the House of Representatives to become a prime minister, Gen Chatchai has been successful in keeping stability within the coalition government until the recent no-confidence debate against four ministers. In this sense, one has to give due credit to Gen Chatchai for providing continuity of the democratic process.

The Government has come up with a number of innovative ideas and policies which are in some cases unconventional. The mobile cabinet meetings which took place in various regions of the country has given a new impetus to the local people to push for their development proposals which the Government has adopted in principle. But it remains to be seen how these plans can be implemented.

In foreign policy, such a proposal as turning the war front into a trading zone is a departure from the policy line pursued by the previous government. If anything, it could be viewed as treading a more independent path in foreign policy formulation. The persistent stand against the US pressure on the issue of intellectual property rights, trade bill, GSP [General System of Preferences] and the like has given the Chatchai Government a new image of independence from US pressure.

Economically, it must be admitted that despite all the concern, the Thai economy is booming and the growth rate would come close to double digits. Exports have

soared and agricultural produce, especially the paddy price, has become the highest in history. Signs of economic and business dynamism are everywhere. Numerous condominium projects dot the skyline of Bangkok. Capital inflow is impressive. Tourism hit a record high. The number of foreign visitors, especially from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore, is very visible. The service sector has pocketed huge profits. One rarely hears any complaints from the business community. There is an atmosphere of euphoria and optimism.

As for the premier himself, he has provided an image of an easygoing leader whose attitude toward problems is "no problem." Indeed, the charm of his personality makes him different from his predecessor. He is down to earth and frank about things and yet possesses tact in the political game of power manoeuvring. He is seen as the type of person who can harmonise the conflicting interests corresponding to the Thai political practice of "*prasarn prayoch*" (cooperation). He has combined both Thai political culture and modern political values.

On the other hand, one must also admit that the Chatchai Government has the potential of doing great damage to the democratic system. In the first place, the practice of bending to demands made by interest groups in order to ward off political trouble, or the tendency to buy off those who protested against the Government, will lay down a dangerous precedent. Indeed, it is observed that: "Whoever demands, the Government will accommodate; whoever protests, the government will silence by buying him off."

As a result, one has seen a facade of political stability because whatever signifies trouble has been swept under the carpet. This could eventually develop into a political time-bomb. The state-owned enterprises will continue to become a most formidable political force with strong bargaining powers. They will be the source of political crises for the future governments.

Ironically, in form, this Government is more democratic than the previous governments. But for some reason, there is a feeling that the mass media, especially the Thai-language dailies, seems to be less critical of the Government than before. Columnists who were once critical, have either suddenly stopped writing or changed their tone. It is as though some invisible pressure has been exerted to channel those who were on different lines to get on the "correct" track. According to reliable sources, those maverick columnists have been intimidated, bought off or informed that their income tax returns would undergo closer scrutiny than before. Upon being asked about the freedom of the press, one very senior newspaper columnist asked a thought-provoking question: Does democracy mean only an election according to democratic rules?

What is of more gravity is the impression that the Government, trying to capture the dynamics of economic and business activities, has been approving

numerous projects quietly and swiftly and invariably with the involvement of the private sector. This fact was revealed by an economic adviser of the premier himself. This has raised the issue about Cabinet members who are from a businessman's background trying to reap profit from public office. The phenomenon known as "business politics" and the system which gradually evolves into plutocracy have been borne out by development of events to the consternation of those who are close observers of this undesirable trend. Irregularities, graft-taking, favouritism and nepotism can be expected to feature. The situation is epitomised by the political trilogy of "power, interests and influence," marking the core of the existing political and governmental systems. Indeed, the legitimacy of the elected democracy is now on shaky ground.

What is also of grave concern is the gap between the rich and the poor. In absolute terms, everybody seems to be enjoying the fruit of economic success, but in relative terms the gap is widening. This is to be buttressed by the fact that inflation is rising and the skyrocketing of real estate prices may in the short term benefit the landowners but in the long run produce a serious negative impact upon society. The fact that many foreigners have invested in real estate has raised not only economic issues but political and security aspects as well. In the final analysis, one can only be cautiously optimistic about the economic boom.

Gen Chatchai is a very senior military officer and politician. Given his age, this is the last chance for him to make a name for himself and his fine family clan. There is nothing more he should demand in life but to make sacrifices for the country. He is entrusted with an unenviable mission of steering the democratic state craft to a sustained trajectory of linear advancement and to steer the economy into one of the newly industrialised nations of the region by turning the rosy plans and promises into realities. This is a herculean task but many believe he is capable of shouldering it.

Vietnam

Nguyen Co Thach Meets Chinese Envoy in Paris
BK0808080189 Hanoi VNA in English 0648 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 8—Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, yesterday afternoon called on Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing, acting head of the Chinese delegation, at the Chinese Embassy in Paris.

They exchanged views on issues of mutual concern, particularly major questions raised at the Paris conference.

The meeting took place in an open and frank atmosphere. The two officials agreed to consider each other's views and to continue the exchange of views between the Vietnamese and Chinese delegations.

Holds High-Level Talks

BK0808032289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0249 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Paris, Aug 8 (AFP)—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing conferred here Monday [7 August] in the highest-level meeting between their governments for ten years.

A Vietnamese spokesman, Le Mai, said the discussions focused on the international peace conference on Cambodia, which opened here earlier this month, and that the talks were "frank and open".

China and Vietnam had not held high-level talks since the winter of 1978-79, when the Vietnamese Army overran Cambodia, ousted the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge regime and installed a government which still holds power in Phnom Penh.

Vietnam, which was once estimated to have 200,000 troops in Cambodia, says 26,000 Vietnamese soldiers are still there but that they will all be withdrawn by September 26.

Mr. Le Mai said Mr. Thach and Mr. Liu met for two hours at the Chinese ambassador's residence here and agreed to hold further talks in parallel to the conference on Cambodia.

Mr. Thach, who is also deputy premier and ranks fifth in the party hierarchy, headed Vietnam's delegation to the conference, which began with a three-day meeting of foreign ministers before going into committees for the remainder of August.

China, the four other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, Japan, Canada, India, Australia, Laos and the six members of the Association of South East Asian Nations also took part in the conference.

Mr. Thach, who has twice postponed his departure from Paris, also had talks on Monday with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, one of two conference co-chairmen. [passage omitted]

Railway Cooperation With PRC Reported

OW0708140789 Hanoi International Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jul 89

[Text] Listener friends: The following is a radiocast entitled "The Vietnamese Railway Department and the Prospect of Normalization between Vietnam and China."

Recently, a station reporter interviewed Wu Teng, a member of the Vietnamese delegation attending the 17th meeting of ministers of the railway cooperation organization in Romania in early June. Comrade Wu Teng said: The Railway Cooperation Organization was established in 1951, comprising 12 member countries, namely, the Soviet Union, PRC, Vietnam, DPRK, MPR, Poland, GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, CSSR, and Albania. A ministerial meeting has been held once every year for the purpose of [words indistinct]. All member countries, except Albania, took part in the recent 17th ministerial meeting. It focused on further strengthening cooperation among the member countries in exchanging the data of [words indistinct] to facilitate the operation of [words indistinct], improving both freight and passenger transportation, extending help to each other, and applying advanced science and technology to railway transportation, such as the treatment of [words indistinct] and the transmission of [words indistinct], with the aid of [words indistinct] computer. The Vietnamese delegation also made several suggestions designed to further strengthen cooperation with every member country, particularly China. During his speech at the meeting, the head of the Vietnamese delegation expressed the hope that a Sino-Vietnamese through transport line could reopen traffic at an early date, so that Vietnam might participate in, and make more contributions to, the joint operation. His speech was followed with interest by delegates of all the member countries. When the delegations of Vietnam and China held a bipartisan meeting without the participation of the delegates of other member countries, Chinese delegates said that they followed with interest the speech of Vietnamese delegation and expressed the hope that the Sino-Vietnamese railway through transport line would open to traffic immediately after China and Vietnam normalize their relations.

Comrade Wu Teng said: As a member of the Vietnamese delegation, I am glad that I am able to talk with our Chinese counterparts. It is also the common aspiration of the railway delegations of Vietnam and China that the two countries' railway through transport line open to traffic at an early date, so that Vietnam's railroads might be linked to those of other fraternal socialist countries to enable the freight and passenger trains of the DPRK, the Soviet Union, MPR, and other East European countries to travel to Vietnam via China and resume the friendly and sound activities during the period when Chinese people gave full support to Vietnamese people in their fight against [words indistinct]. The resumption of operation of the international railway through transport lines between Vietnam and China is bound to benefit, not only Vietnam but also China. When Vietnam and China were on friendly terms in the past, countless numbers of trains transported cargo from the interior part of China to other countries via the Yunnan-Vietnam Railway, and cargo again from Haiphong to Kunming. The railway plays a great role in promoting the economic development, cargo exchange, and exports of China's Yunnan Province.

In his letter addressed to the governor of Yunnan Province early this year, Prof Geng Yingeng of the Yunnan University of China said: Historically, Vietnam's Haiphong Harbor has always been an important outlet for Yunnan Province to reach the open sea, as it is much nearer than via China's Huangpu, Fangcheng County, and Beihai City. If we make vigorous efforts to development of this railway, it will greatly benefit both Yunnan and Vietnam. The opening to traffic of the Sino-Vietnamese railway through transport lines will not only benefit the economic development of the two countries, but also make the dreams of border residents to visit relatives and friends and exchange commodities come true.

Currently, the Railway Department of Vietnam has exerted its efforts to make all the preparations necessary for opening the Sino-Vietnamese railway through transport lines to traffic. A great number of engineers, technicians, staff, workers, and cadres of the railway department of Vietnam have volunteered to join the road construction teams to take their share in the effort to ensure the normal and safe operation of the railway through transport line between Vietnam and China. By engaging in the task, they believe they are making contributions to restoring the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China.

Dear listeners, you have just heard the radioscript entitled "The Vietnamese Railway Department and the Prospect of Normalization between Vietnam and China."

Paris Conference on Cambodia Discussed
BK0508085989 Hanoi VNA in English 0824 GMT
5 Aug 89

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 5—"The Paris international ministerial conference on Cambodia has achieved initial results of paramount importance," asserts the national daily NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says:

"These results are threefold. First, the formal International Conference on Cambodia was convened outside the U.N. framework with France—the host country—and Indonesia—JIM [Jakarta informal meeting] chairman—as two co-chairmen.

"This is a result of the persistent struggle of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam as well as the forces of goodwill for a fair solution to the Cambodia issue, and, at the same time, a setback to the attempts to use the U.N. with its erroneous, lopsided resolutions to meddle in the internal affairs of Cambodia. Second, the Paris international conference has developed the two key conclusions of JIM-1 and JIM-2, namely the Vietnamese troops withdrawal must be closely connected with the

prevention of the recurrence of the Pol Pot genocidal regime and the cessation of outside intervention and of military aid to the Cambodian factions.

"Third, the State of Cambodia's role and goodwill have been raised through the first round of the Paris international conference. The presence of the State of Cambodia delegation headed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen is an eloquent proof that the State of Cambodia has for the first time been internationally recognized as an entity enjoying full equality with other delegations at that international tribunal."

NHAN DAN continues:

"The outcome of the first round of the Paris international conference marked a new step forward in the process of solving the Cambodia issue for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. The agreement on the 'organisation of work' unanimously adopted by the conference is not merely a matter. It took notes of the factors for a solution to Cambodia, especially the prevention of the genocidal regime's return, the cessation of military aid and outside intervention, the signing of a ceasefire, the settlement of Cambodia's internal affairs by the Cambodian people themselves. With the contents of the agreement, the world public has reason to believe that the conference has the chance to carry on its work and that the agreement itself spells out all the delegations' desire to reach a solution. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was right when he told VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY in an interview on August that until now, the positions of the participating parties are identical in so far as the international aspect of the Cambodia issue is concerned. They are also identical on many essential points relating to the internal aspect of the issue. As such, conditions are early sufficient for reaching an overall solution."

"Time is running out. Everybody agrees that this is a historic opportunity to solve the Cambodia issue which the Paris conference should not miss. That's why, any idea contrary to the common trend like the Khmer Rouge's is unacceptable and should be condemned by the world public," NHAN DAN concludes.

General on Cambodia Withdrawal, Preparations
BK0808075389 Hanoi VNA in English 0655 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 8—In anticipation of the withdrawal of all the remaining Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia by this September, VNA has interviewed Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army, on preparations being made to welcome them home.

Asked about the implementation of the Council of Ministers' instruction on this matter, Lt. General Le Kha Phieu said: From May to July 1989, 24,000 Vietnamese

armymen were repatriated. The local authorities and branches concerned basing themselves on the government's preferential policies towards the repatriated armed forces have done all they could to ensure them a stable life back in the country. They have given particular attention to the demobilized men by providing them with material assistance and jobs.

Asked about preparations for all those who are scheduled to come home in September, he said: In preparation for the return of 26,000 armymen in September, the State Council has decided to set up a state reception committee with Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and president of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, as chairman, and Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, as vice-chairman. The Ministry of Public Health and the Army Medical Department are joining efforts in a wide campaign to cure malaria for the returnees. Those who will be demobilized will be given jobs or taken in job training schools. Those who remain in the Army will be retrained in specialized branches for long-term service.

Says 24,000 Troops Withdrawn

BK0808073989 Hong Kong AFP in English 0653 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 8 (AFP)—Vietnam withdrew between May and July almost half of the 50,000 troops it had stationed in Cambodia at the end of last year, a Vietnamese general has said.

"Some 24,000 Vietnamese volunteers with their arms and heavy equipment left Cambodia between May and July," said General Le Kha Phieu, assistant general manager [Title as received] of the Army's Political Department, in an interview published in Tuesday's official NHAN DAN newspaper.

The general attributed the "early" pullout to the "favorable evolution of the battlefield situation and the increasing size of the Cambodian Army capable of defending the country by itself."

The general said the 26,000 troops still in Cambodia would be totally withdrawn by the end of September.

An official source here said the final pullout will take place between September 21 and 26.

Three Vietnamese military zones—the Fifth, in the center of the country, the Seventh, near Ho Chi Minh City, and the Ninth, around Can Tho—have finished preparations needed to repatriate the arriving soldiers, including the construction of army barracks.

The Army's health and services minister has developed a plan to treat soldiers who have been fighting at malarial-infested areas of the Cambodian front.

In addition, there are plans to transport the remains of those "volunteers" killed in Cambodia back to Vietnam, the general said.

The government has also created a national committee responsible for establishing a repatriation plan, General Phieu said.

Party directives in the past few months have asked state-run agencies and municipalities to help military families, repatriated and demobilized soldiers in any way they can, but especially in finding work.

According to military sources here, the majority of repatriated soldiers will be demobilized.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December 1978, overthrowing the Khmer Rouge and installing its own pro-Vietnamese government which is still in power.

Troops Given New Jobs

BK0808043489 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 7—Since May this year, more than tens of thousands [as received] of volunteer soldiers, returning from Cambodia and demobilized, have been given jobs in Ho Chi Minh City and the Provinces of Tay Ninh, Song Be, Long An and Dong Nai (southern Vietnam).

Together with the local front, youth and other mass organizations, the local authorities have opened vocational-training and job-guidance courses for demobilized soldiers and helped them resettle in many local public offices, and productive and business establishments.

Comrades Attend Hanoi 'Peace Wave' Meeting

BK0508131689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Summary] "In response to the UN-sponsored disarmament week and on the occasion of the international conference against the A-bomb and the H-bomb held in Japan from 3-9 August 1989, beginning on 3 August the Hanoi Municipality launched various activities in support of the 1989 peace wave. And this morning, at the Hanoi City Hall, the federation of trade unions of the municipal party committee's inter-agencies, and the capital propaganda and education club held a meeting and collected signatures in support of the peace wave."

Attending the meeting were "Pham The Duyet, secretary of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; and Tran Luu Vy, deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee." Also present was Comrade Kitani Yatsushi, member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee and representative of the Japanese Communist Party in Vietnam.

Comrade Tran Phac, chairman of the federation of trade union of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee's inter-agencies, delivered his speech by reviewing activities during the two peace waves in 1987 and 1988 in the world and in Vietnam, stressing the importance of this third peace wave as it begins at a time when the Vietnamese volunteer army is executing a plan for complete withdrawal from Cambodia within September 1989, and saying that this is a "show of goodwill for peace on the part of the Vietnamese people in conformity with the trend toward peace and detente in our time."

Speaking next was Comrade Kitani Yatsushi who recalled the disastrous aftermaths of the atomic bombing of the two big Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and expressed the Japanese people's aspirations for a world free from nuclear weapons.

VFF Supports Peace Meeting

*BK0708110689 Hanoi VNA in English 0542 GMT
7 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 7—The Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Committee of Hanoi and other organizations are launching a joint campaign to collect signatures in response to the worldwide peace wave 89 in memory of the Japanese victims of the U.S. atomic bombs and the United Nations-sponsored disarmament week.

Prof. Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the municipal Fatherland Front committee; Kitani Yatsushi, representative of the Japanese Communist Party to Vietnam; and a great number of the party and state officials, religious dignities and social activists in the city were the first to sign on a banner bearing the "Peace wave" symbol.

Recent Export Results, Prospects Reviewed

*BK0408131289 Hanoi VNA in English 0905 GMT
4 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4—In the first half of this year, the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Sector grossed an export value of 13.3 million rubles and dollars, surpassing its plan by 33 percent.

The earnings came from trade contracts signed with companies from Japan, the F.R.G., France, Singapore and Hong Kong. Other joint ventures with Hong Kong on tourism, hotels, and export garments are being executed.

In the same period, the Mekong River Delta province of An Giang earned 279,000 rubles from the exportation of mats and carpets, a three-fold increase over the first half of last year.

The province is aiming to achieve its export target of one million rubles this year.

Payment of Taxes in Foreign Currencies Approved *BK0608142189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Aug 89*

[Text] Due to changes in the rates of foreign currencies, to diminish difficulties arising from the payment of taxes in Vietnamese money by various export and import units, in its circular No 992 issued on 31 July 1989, the Ministry of Finance has agreed to let these units pay export and import taxes in foreign currencies.

Taxes in foreign currencies can be paid directly to the foreign currency account of the central budget. Payment in ruble will be made to account No 03120001 and in dollars will be made to account No 37120001 at the Central Bank for Foreign Trade.

Peace, Friendship Organizations Increase Activity

*BK0808094489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 8 Aug 89*

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City's Union of Organizations of Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship and other relevant establishments are stepping up and renovating foreign relations activities among the people of various strata to suit the new situation.

The city has established many organizations of peace and friendship, including six chapters of organizations of friendship, four foreign liaison committees, and nearly 100 chapters of various organizations. These units have thus far welcomed over 1,000 international delegations and maintained well various forms of meetings, topical talks, and cultural and artistic activities with related friendly countries.

As for the orientation for their future activities, these organizations plan to step up the predatory propaganda in the spirit of friendship and international solidarity in conjunction with efforts to promote economic, cultural, scientific, and technological cooperation.

Vo Chi Cong Greets PLO Leader 'Arafat's Birthday

*BK0508155989 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT
5 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 5—State Council President Vo Chi Cong today sent his greeting to Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Armed Forces, on his 60th birthday.

The Vietnamese leader wished his Palestinian counterpart the best of health, happiness and many successes in leading the Palestinian people's just struggle till final victory.

Agreement on UN-Assisted Project Signed in Hanoi
*BK0408123589 Hanoi VNA in English 0901 GMT
4 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 4—A project on "transfer of know-how through expatriate nationals" (TOKTEN) was signed here Wednesday [2 August] by Tran Tri, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Sciences and Technology, and Winston Temple, resident representative, UNDP [United Nations Development Program]-Hanoi.

Representatives of the Office of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were present at the signing ceremony.

The project is aimed at listing potential aid-donors among the Overseas Vietnamese communities in support of national construction, and defining Vietnam's concrete developmental requirements for UNDP to invite consultants of Vietnamese origin to help the country.

Do Muoi Praises UNICEF Aid to Children
*BK0808014489 Hanoi VNA in English 1429 GMT 7
Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 7—James D. Grant, director-general of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and his entourage were received in Ho Chi Minh City on August 4 by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi.

Also present at the reception was Tarique Farooqui, representative of the UNICEF-Hanoi.

At the reception, J.D. Grant expressed his satisfaction at the achievements recorded by Vietnam in implementing UNICEF's programme of operation in the last ten years and promised UNICEF's greater assistance to Vietnamese children in the years to come.

Chairman Do Muoi highly appreciated UNICEF's assistance to Vietnamese children and women and expressed the Vietnamese Government's determination to exert greater efforts to further promote the cooperation between Vietnam and UNICEF in children's education and healthcare.

The same day, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nguyen Khanh, chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Children, gave a banquet in the city in honour of the UNICEF guests who visited Vietnam from August 2-5.

During its stay in Ho Chi Minh City, the UNICEF officials called at UNICEF-funded education, immunization and drinking water and sanitation projects.

People Relocated To Create New Economic Zones
*BK0508094489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] According a Voice of Vietnam correspondent, during the first half of 1989, various provinces have sent more than 82,000 people, including 42,000 workers, to build new economic zones, thus fulfilling the yearly plan by more than 42 and 46 percent respectively.

Many localities have achieved fine results. Through their self-supplied funds, various provinces in the Mekong River Delta have sent more than 52,000 people, including 30,000 workers, to new homelands. As a result, 60,000 more hectares of land have been put under winter-spring crop cultivation and 270,000 more tons of paddy have been added to the total grain output.

In the Central Highlands, instead of relying on state funding which was both slow and insufficient, the Provinces of Dac Lac and Lam Dong knew how to make use of their own capital and funds provided by local sectors and those provinces under the population redistribution program to care for those who have already settled as well as for new arrivals so everyone can promptly stabilize their life and engage in production as scheduled.

To bring into full play all local economic potentials, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Haiphong, Vinh Phu, and other localities have attached equal importance to and accelerated their population redistribution programs inside and outside their provinces.

Marked progress has been made. Nevertheless, the results brought about by efforts to send more people to build new economic zones are still very limited due to serious shortages of investment capital and inadequate guidance and supervision over project implementation. The fact that the form in which the State Planning Commission assigns projects to the various provinces has been changed from specific planned norms to general project information has somewhat affected project development. Besides, many difficulties have emerged from the recipient areas.

Learning from concrete past experiences and shortcomings, the Labor Distribution Department under the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare has motivated the various localities to resolutely fulfill all planned norms for 1989.

Committee Secretary Visits New Provinces
*BK0608100389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 5 Aug 89*

[From Press Review]

[Text] Recently, after Phu Khanh was divided into the two Provinces of Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, visited a number of socioeconomic establishments in these two provinces.

Working with the leaders of Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen Provinces, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh pointed out the need for both provinces to make every effort to avoid all manifestations of localism, individualism, and narrow-mindedness. He said:

If the division of Phu Khanh into two provinces caused disunity, thus leading to contradictions and setbacks, it would inflict a great loss on us because our responsibility and conscience would never allow such things to happen. Therefore, we must unite with each other more more harmoniously, love each other more profoundly, advance with each other more vigorously, and cooperate with each other more effectively.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh entrusted the key comrade leaders of the two provinces with developing the tradition of solidarity sealed with blood during several decades of struggle for national liberation as well as in more than 10 years of national construction. He said:

Phu Khanh was divided into two provinces with the aim of making each of these two provinces more prosperous and strong so that they can continue developing their integrate strength to effectively cooperate with or replenish one another to develop and advance themselves.

Hanoi Officials Try To Settle Citizen Complaints
BK0808090889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] The standing committees of the Hanoi Municipal Party and People's Committees recently held a conference with secretaries and chairmen of people's committees of wards, districts, and cities; leading cadres of sectors, branches, and mass organizations; and secretaries of subordinate party committees to review settlement of complaints lodged by the people.

During the past years, letters of complaint received in Hanoi have increased. During the first 6 months of 1989, the municipality received 3,011 complaints and 735 cases of denunciation. Among these cases, land conflicts accounted for 48 percent and cadres' oppressing the people for 14.8 percent.

This situation was due to negligence by various echelons and sectors in resolving the root cause of the people's difficulties. Some issues were settled in defiance of the system and policy, while management of housing was still ineffective. Settlements of letters of complaint and denunciation by echelons and sectors were slow, indefinite, and at times irresponsible. Some cases were beyond the authority of the municipality and required jurisdiction by the central agencies, thus causing delay in satisfying the people's requests. Moreover, inspection cadres were small in number while their educational backgrounds were limited and their capabilities were weak. Thus, they were not able to manage, examine, and settle these cases effectively.

Australia

Prime Minister Hawke Views Lange's Resignation

BK0708032289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0304 GMT
7 Aug 89

[Text] Canberra, Aug 7 (AFP)—Australia's close ties to Wellington will continue despite the resignation of New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and continuing differences over security policy, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Monday.

Mr. Hawke said in a statement that Mr. Lange, who announced his resignation Monday after five years in power, was a "good personal friend and a personal friend of Australia."

He said he was sure Canberra's close working relationship with New Zealand would continue under Mr. Lange's successor despite major differences over their alliance with the United States.

The United States suspended all military cooperation with New Zealand in 1986 after Mr. Lange's Labor government denied port access to U.S. nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships.

Mr. Hawke has made clear his opposition to the nuclear ban, which ruptured the ANZUS alliance linking Australia, New Zealand and the United States since 1952.

"David Lange and I had some well known policy differences," Mr. Hawke said Monday. "But we cooperated closely and effectively in bilateral South Pacific and Commonwealth matters.

"Whoever replaces him as New Zealand prime minister, I am sure that the very close trans-Tasman relationship will be maintained," Mr. Hawke said.

Australian Defence Minister Kim Beazley told journalists that the resignation of Mr. Lange was unlikely to affect Wellington's position on ANZUS.

"The policies that David Lange were pursuing, I assume, were the policies of the New Zealand Government, and while those policies persist then the situation will remain as it is," he said.

Mr. Beazley said it was too early to tell whether the resignation would effect the proposed ANZAC frigate project to build eight vessels for the Australian Navy and up to four for New Zealand.

The cabinet here is due to debate the five billion Australian dollar (3.8 billion U.S.) project next week, while Wellington had been expected to make its decision the week after.

Praises New Prime Minister Palmer

BK0808044489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0406 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Canberra, Aug 8 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Tuesday his new New Zealand counterpart Geoffrey Palmer was well qualified for the job: intelligent, compassionate—and a man Mr. Hawke can beat at golf.

Mr. Hawke made his remarks to reporters shortly after Mr. Palmer was elected to replace David Lange, who resigned Monday after heading the Wellington government since 1984.

The Australian said he liked Mr. Palmer as a man, respected him as a politician and thought the New Zealander would make "an intelligent and compassionate" leader.

Mr. Hawke praised Mr. Lange on Monday, saying they had worked well together despite differences over Wellington's refusal to grant port access to U.S. nuclear-capable warships.

With Mr. Palmer, he said, "Certainly the relationship between our two countries will not only not be diminished but will go on, I think, to further strengths."

He said he worked with Mr. Palmer, formerly deputy prime minister, on various issues over the years.

"I can also beat him at golf," Mr. Hawke said.

Defense Minister Beazley Defends Policy

BK0508091489 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] The defense minister, Mr. Beazley, says Australia is not adopting a threatening military posture toward its neighbors. Mr. Beazley rejected as nonsense claims by some analysts that the government's massive reequipping of the Armed Forces poses a threat.

He says Australia's defense spending of 2.3 percent of gross domestic product is the lowest since the Second World War. The defense minister conceded there were problems in the reserve force.

He said reserve training is to be improved and the "Kangaroo-89" defense exercise now under way in northern Australia would provide information on the needs of the reserves.

Joint Trade Commission With Nigeria Established

BK0608084889 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 6 Aug 89

[Text] Australia and Nigeria has set up a joint trade commission to encourage stronger commercial relations between the two countries. The trade commission will try to reverse the declining trade between the two countries in recent years.

Radio Australia's (Stuart Heather) reports from Canberra that Nigeria is black Africa's richest and most populous nation, and at the height of the seventies oil price boom it was a strong importer of Australian products. But the fall in Nigerian petroleum income, tougher import restrictions, and the global agricultural subsidy war has constricted trade.

In Canberra, the minister for foreign affairs and trade, Senator Evans, and his Nigerian counterpart, Major General Nwachukwu, have signed an agreement to bring back some of the lost contacts.

Fiji

France Accused of Buying 'Silence' on Testing
BK0608110089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1026 GMT 6 Aug 89

[Text] Melbourne, Australia, Aug 6 (AFP)—Deposed Fiji Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra said here Sunday that France had bought the island republic's silence on nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

Addressing a Hiroshima day rally, Dr. Bavadra said France had bought out the military-backed government in Suva by giving it 53 army trucks and a "personal helicopter" for Fiji coup leader Major General Sitiveni Rabuka.

"This seems to be a pretty cheap price to buy out a whole country, a mere 30 million francs (five million dollars)," said Dr. Bavadra, whose coalition government was overthrown in the first of Fiji's two 1987 military coups.

Dr. Bavadra said there had been a deafening silence from Maj. Gen. Rabuka on the French nuclear tests because he had been bought off "by the pacific's most hated colonial regime, the French."

But France could not suppress the harmful effects on the people and environment of the Pacific, he said.

"There are many people in the Pacific who today are suffering gravely from the effects of nuclear explosions," he said.

"The French Government has not been able to hide the fact that dozens of islanders have been flown to hospitals in Australia and New Zealand for cancer treatment."

France delivered a five-seater Aerospatiale helicopter and 53 Renault trucks to Fiji last year as part of an 18 million Fijian dollars (13 million U.S.) economic cooperation agreement.

Handing over the helicopter last November, French Ambassador Daniel Dupont said it would be used for search and rescue operations, forest fire fighting and mercy missions.

Since the two coups France has become Fiji's largest single aid donor, with ties expected to be further strengthened when French Prime Minister Michel Rocard makes an overnight stopover on August 22 during his Pacific swing.

Informed sources in Suva said last month that during his Fiji visit Mr. Rocard would have a private meeting with Dr. Bavadra, as well as talks with the interim government.

New Zealand

Geoffrey Palmer Elected Prime Minister
BK0708235489 Hong Kong AFP in English 2336 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Wellington, Aug 8 (AFP)—Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer was elected Tuesday as New Zealand's new prime minister to replace David Lange, who quit Monday after five years in power.

Health and Housing Minister Helen Clark was elected deputy premier, the first woman to hold such a high post.

The two were elected at a caucus of all members of Parliament from the ruling Labour Party.

Mr. Lange announced his surprise resignation amid continuing challenges to his leadership within the party and an ongoing feud with his former finance minister, Roger Douglas, over the pace of free-market reforms.

The Palmer-Clark team achieves a balance traditionally deemed desirable between a North Islander and a South Islander.

It has the added attraction of a male-female balance for the first time in New Zealand politics. There has never been more than three women in the cabinet and no woman has been a political party leader or deputy.

Intensive lobbying went on throughout the night, with members of parliament having been taken almost as much by surprise as the public by Mr. Lange's resignation.

Other contenders for the premiership were Mr. Douglas and External Relations and Trade Minister Mike Moore.

The result of Tuesday's election was announced by Mr. Lange who told a news conference that the voting was "conclusive and quick" with a single ballot for each post.

Mr. Palmer, like Mr. Lange a 47-year-old lawyer, is well respected but largely colorless, a style poles apart from his ebullient predecessor.

First elected to Parliament for Christchurch Central in 1979, he has been deputy prime minister since Mr. Lange came to power with Labour's election victory in 1984.

Mr. Palmer has a history of succeeding Mr. Lange in key political posts—first as personal assistant to the leader of the opposition, then as deputy opposition leader when Mr. Lange was elevated to the top job in 1983.

He has been attorney general and minister of justice since 1984, and recently added the environment portfolio to his workload.

Mr. Palmer appeared to keep his distance from the Labour caucus' factional in-fighting of the past year, repeatedly pledging his loyalty to Mr. Lange.

While acknowledged as a hard-working and dedicated deputy, Mr. Palmer is regarded by most political commentators as lacking sufficient personality to impress the public as prime minister.

Ms. Clark is a 39-year-old former Auckland University lecturer in political studies.

Hard-working and competent like Mr. Palmer, she has a similarly dour image.

She was elected to Parliament in 1981, and has won praise for her performance in the difficult health portfolio which she inherited from David Caygill when he moved on to finance last year.

Reaffirms Antinuclear Policy

*BK0808055689 Melbourne Overseas Service
in English 0500 GMT 8 Aug 89*

[Text] New Zealand's new prime minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer, has immediately dashed American hopes for a change in New Zealand's antinuclear policy. In one of his first acts since being elected early today by the Labor Party caucus to succeed Mr David Lange, Mr Palmer flatly rejected an American suggestion that New Zealand might change its anti-nuclear stance.

Mr Palmer said the policy had not changed and would not change because it was a matter which was now in the hearts and minds of New Zealanders. Mr Palmer also said that there would be little change to New Zealand's economic policies or social policy objectives.

Mr Palmer succeeds Mr Lange who resigned today after 5 years in power because he believed he had lost the full support of the Labor Party and because of health reasons relating to a heart operation last year and weight-reducing surgery.

The caucus elected Ms Helen Clark deputy prime minister—the first woman to occupy the position in New Zealand's history. Ms Clark defeated former finance minister, Mr Roger Douglas, for the deputy leadership.

Mr Douglas' long-running clashes with Mr Lange over the pace of economic reforms led to Mr Douglas' sacking last December. His reinstatement to cabinet last week by the caucus is seen as a large reason in Mr Lange's decision to step down now.

Explains Economic Policies

*BK0808030689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0217 GMT
8 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] Wellington, Aug 8 (AFP)—Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer was Tuesday elected New Zealand's new prime minister [PM] and pledged to maintain the anti-nuclear policies that put Wellington at odds with the United States.

Mr. Palmer, 47, was elected by a caucus of all Labour members of parliament to replace David Lange, who announced his resignation on Monday after five years in power.

The next prime minister was due to be sworn in by Governor-General Sir Paul Reeves, the queen's representative, later in the day.

Health and Housing Minister Helen Clark, 39, was elected deputy premier, the first woman to hold such a high post in New Zealand.

At a news conference, Mr. Palmer pledged a continuation of the government's free market economic policies and said Finance Minister David Caygill would be retained in that crucial portfolio.

"The Labour style of economic management has proved itself and it will be continued," he said.

New Zealand's anti-nuclear policies and the government's objections to visits from nuclear armed and nuclear powered U.S. naval vessels would not change, Mr. Palmer said.

"Our nuclear policy has not changed and will not change," he said. "It is an issue in the hearts and minds of New Zealanders now."

The nuclear ban prompted the United States to suspend military cooperation with New Zealand and effectively chase it from the ANZUS [Australia, New Zealand, and United States] alliance that linked the two countries with Australia since 1952.

Mr. Palmer said that he had a great fondness for the United States, where he had lived for many years, and that he "wanted to talk to the Americans."

He added that he would be consulting with Ms. Clark before announcing his new cabinet, probably not before the end of the week.

Profile of New Prime Minister

BK0808073489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0501 GMT
8 Aug 89

[By Suzanne Pollard]

[Text] Wellington, Aug 8 (AFP)—Geoffrey Palmer, sworn in as New Zealand's prime minister Tuesday, is unlikely to set the nation alight the way his predecessor David Lange did in the five years before his resignation Monday.

But while he may lack the flair and sense of fun that found so much favour for Mr. Lange, the 47-year-old Mr. Palmer lacks nothing in experience after five years as deputy prime minister during a period of massive economic and social upheaval.

He faces a daunting task in the run up to next year's general election with the ruling Labour Party's popularity well down in public opinion polls and damaging rifts in both its left and right wings.

He will have as his deputy a person very like himself—solid, reliable and hard-working, but somewhat cold and austere—Helen Clark, a 39-year-old former university lecturer who has held the health and housing portfolios.

As the first woman to hold such high political office in New Zealand, her appointment gives added kudos to the leadership team.

A respected constitutional lawyer, Mr. Palmer has more of the stuffy academic about him than the populist appeal New Zealanders have become used to in prime ministers of recent decades.

But he believes it is his government's performance that voters will judge when they go to the polls in next year's general election, and he is determined to carry through his predecessor's economic, social and foreign policies.

Clearly wary of the inevitable comparisons that will be made, he told reporters after his elevation Tuesday that he was "no David Lange".

"My strengths are very different from his, but there are some qualities of leadership which are required whoever you are."

The first was giving people a sense of vision and sense of purpose, he said, the second providing them with a sense of warmth and enthusiasm.

Admitting criticism that he was "somewhat austere", he promised solid, dependable leadership.

"Perhaps it won't be as exciting as it has been, but you will be able to rely on it."

Mr. Palmer, the son of a provincial newspaper editor, gained impressive qualifications in law and political sciences in New Zealand and the United States, where he lived for several years.

He has contributed prolifically to legal periodicals as well as writing several books on law and social policy in New Zealand and Australia, the welfare state, torts and constitutional law.

He practised law and lectured in both law and political sciences before entering parliament in 1979 after winning the Christchurch Central seat in a by-election.

He has a history of succeeding Mr. Lange in key political posts, first as personal assistant to the leader of the opposition, then as deputy opposition leader when Mr. Lange was elevated to the top job in 1983.

He has been attorney general and minister of justice since 1984 and recently added the environment portfolio to his workload.

Mr. Palmer appeared to have kept his distance from the factional in-fighting that has torn the government apart over the past year, often being seen as a peacemaker in the debilitating wrangle between Mr. Lange and former finance minister Roger Douglas that played a key role in Mr. Lange's decision to quit.

Married to Margaret Palmer, the new prime minister has two adult children and enjoys country and western music.

Papua New Guinea

2 Chinese Diplomats 'Disappear' From Embassy

BK0808093089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Port Moresby, Aug 8 (AFP)—Two Chinese diplomats have disappeared from their embassy here and may have fled to Australia, Papua New Guinea officials said Tuesday.

The Foreign Affairs Department confirmed the disappearance of the two, who vanished six weeks ago in the aftermath of the massacre of pro-democracy activists in Beijing on the night of June 3.

A department official said they believed the men, whose names and titles were withheld, went to Australia.

(An Australian Immigration Department spokesman in Canberra refused to confirm or deny the arrivals, saying it was their policy to refrain from any comment in such cases. The Foreign Ministry also declined comment.)

Liu Zhenwu, a counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Port Moresby, said the whereabouts of the men was an internal Chinese affair and he refused to discuss it further.

China's ambassador to Papua New Guinea, Zhao Wei, was out of the country after being called away for consultations.

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9 Aug 1989